OF THE
AL ASIATIC SOC

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,054—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

[illegible] F. HEERING'S
[illegible]PENHAGEN
[illegible]RY BRANDY.

[illegible] Wine Merchants, by whom [illegible]an be obtained on applica-

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[illegible]PPING.

[illegible]LAR AND ORIENTAL [illegible]OMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
[illegible]	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th ,,
SUTLEJ	4265	800	W. Worcester	20th ,,
SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th ,,
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
SUTLEJ	4265	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4265	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st ,,
B.L. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3000	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON,
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Tuesday 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

10th Jan, 24th an, 7th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Jan., 1894
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th Feb.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE or BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,109	350	21st Jan. 94.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 31, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 11th Jan., 8th Feb., and 8th March, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 11th January, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 28, 1893.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	January 10.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3 380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 3, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th January, 1894, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th January, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 7th January, at 6 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,797 tons, on the 4th January, 1894, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 22nd January, 1894, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1894.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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BOMBAY.
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ONLY a FEW ROOMS in these Buildings are NOW AVAILABLE.

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Grant Buildings.

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A Small Consignment of

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FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality

NON PLUS ULTRA,

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MOST SUITABLE FOR

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Packed in Neat Paper Boxes of nearly 3 lbs each.

Figs per Packet Rs. 2
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Packing and Postage extra.

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FOR TRAVELLERS,
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FOR MILITARY CAMPS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Government Regulation BED	24	0	27	0
Portable Camp Bedstead, strong and light, Length when folded 3ft. 3in., weight 16½lbs	18	8	21	0
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PARAGON CAMP FURNITURE, constructed on an entirely NEW PRINCIPLE. Parts interchangeable, open and close with ONE MOVEMENT, made in pitch pine—				
PARAGON CAMP BEDSTEAD, size closed 30in. by 8in., weight 26lbs	29	0	32	0
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PARAGON CHAIRS & STOOLS, A SHANTEE HAMMOCKS.	8 8 to 13 8		9 8 to 15 0	

FOLDING CHAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, ARTISTIC DESIGNS, INDIA-RUBBER BATHS, BASINS, AND PAILS, ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

PORTABLE CANTEENS. LAMPS FOR CAMP USE. CAMP STOVES.

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"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

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	Rs.	a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5	0	,,
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HAVANA CIGARS—

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El Diploma	25 in a box	4	0	per Box
Cordelia	50 ,,	5	0	,,
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Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

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FOR JANUARY, 1894.

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OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

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PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

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BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 ,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4 ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾ ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 ,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

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McDOWELL & CO.,
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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
HAVE NOW ON VIEW IN THEIR

SHOWROOMS
A Large Variety of the Newest Styles

IN DRESS FABRICS,
COMPRISING

PRINTED CAMBRICS.
FIGURED COTTON CREPONS,
MOUSSELIN DE LAINES.
WOOLLEN CREPONS.

DRESSMAKING CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobacco IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY **FRUIT AND HONEY** TOBACCO,

Which is Guaranteed

ABSOLUTELY

PURE.

It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

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The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement [illegible] the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

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"TRIAL BY JURY,"
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BETSY BAKER
will be given
BY THE MEMBERS OF THE
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ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 6TH,
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Stalls and Dress Circle ....Rs. 3
Unreserved ....Re. 1
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Unreserved Seats.
BOX PLAN on View at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

A BOMBAY MASONIC BALL

Will be held in the
TOWN HALL,
On FRIDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1894,
Under the Patronage of the
GRAND MASTER
Of all Scottish Freemasonry in India,
and the
DEPUTY DISTRICT GRAND MASTER
in
Charge of the District Grand Lodge, Bombay, E. C.

Tickets to admit a Mason or Non-Mason and Lady, Rs. 10, Extra Ladies Tickets, Rs. 5 each. May be obtained from :—

A. W. SEABROOK. J. H. FURNEAUX.
J. J. MARSLAND. G. McKENZIE.
C. D. FURDONJEE. C. B. ROBINSON.
W. KNOWLES. A. BENISTON.
C. ANDERSON.

J. F. PENNOCK,
HON. SECRETARY, Lal Bagh, Parel.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, January 3, 1894.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. ARABIA has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 3rd January, 1894.

NOTICE.—LOST, between Apollo and Meadows Street, on the 3rd instant, NAVY BILL No. 14, Book No. 581, for £81, 14s., drawn by Mr. W. B. Clark, Paymaster, H. M. S. Marathon, on Accountant-General, Admiralty, London, endorsed by the Undersigned. All Banks, Merchants, and persons are hereby WARNED neither to Cash, nor to Pay the said Bill. Any persons bringing the said Bill to the Undersigned will be REWARDED.

SORABJI PESTONJI & Co.,
Dubashes and Naval Contractors,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE DATE for RECEIPT of Tenders for the Supply of large ROUGH RUBBLE, is POSTPONED from the 4th to the 15th January, 1894.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
ombay, 3rd January, 1894.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN Consequence of the RESIGNATION of his Office in the Corporation by Mr. PRANJIVANDAS KALLIANDAS, a Representative of the Mahim Ward, there is a CASUAL VACANCY in the Office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Section 22 (3) of the said Act hereby fix MONDAY, the 22nd January, 1894, for a WARD ELECTION to fill up the aforesaid Casual Vacancy.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 3rd January, 1894.

TENNIS, &c., GOODS.

BAT PRESSES.

	Rs. a.
THE "CENTRAL SCREW" PRESS (best quality) each	1 12
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ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake, suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

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HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
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THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

12 cases trousering cloth.
5 " fine Persian lawns.
3 " white mulls.
1 " bleached yarn.
75 drums Banner's patent turpentine.
10 cases Pilsener beer, in quarts and pints.
5 boxes claret.
On account of the concerned—
136 cases tin plates.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Indian work, baby long and short frocks, handkerchiefs, mantel-piece, border cloth, stamped cushion flloselle, knitting and crewel silk, fife lace yarn, Roman satin, &c., &c.

AUCATION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MUTTON STREET, NEAR GHAS BAZAAR.

On TUESDAY, the 16th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Abdool Russool Vyed Ally, and by order of the mortgagee, Messrs. Umba Dana and Co.—

A landed property admeasuring about 166 6-9 square yards and bearing Collector's new No. 8646, new survey No. 4269 and Municipal Ward No, 7131 and Street, Nos. 159, 161 and 163.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MOOGBHAT, OVALWADY LANE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 4. p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor. Ambashunker Jethabhoy, and by order of the mortgagees, Bhugwan Amra, Sanda Sattra, and Manjee Sattra, trading under the name of Bhugwan Amra.—

A landed property admeasuring about 157 square yards and bearing Collector's Street No 8 and Ward No 663.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 4, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR............MR. HARRY STANLEY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 4TH JANUARY,
5TH GRAND PRODUCTION of L. A. MASSA'S
Magnificent New and Original Pantomime,
"THE QUEEN of HEARTS."
"THE QUEEN of HEARTS."
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture at 9 P.M.

BOX OFFICE and plan of Theatre on view at MITCHELL'S, Meadows Street, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

PRICES :—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3. Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back, One Rupee.

Military and Sailors in Uniform Half-Price to Second and Back Seats only.

GAIETY THEATRE.

CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT,
(For the Convenience of Families and Schools)
GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE
OF THE
Magnificent Christmas Pantomime,
"THE QUEEN of HEARTS, or
Harlequin Jack Horner, or
"The Little Woman that Lived in a Shoe."

Doors Open at 4 P.M. Commence at 4-30 P.M.
Children Half-Price to all Parts of the Theatre.

"A CHILD'S REQUEST:"

Oh! Mamma, do take me to see the FUNNY CLOWN.
Oh! Papa, the Boys all say that we can get Seats at Mitchell's for the Pantomime, and the Plan IS NEARLY FULL.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

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A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
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For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

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In Great Variety, Best and Cheapest.
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B. D. MOTIWALA & Co.,
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NOTICES.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Cocoa, Nougat, Sugar Almonds, and Parisians, &c., &c. Also Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us, the Undersigned, JAMES GEORGE SMITH, of Union Bank Buildings, in the City of Liverpool, Merchant, CHARLES DOUGLAS, of the city of Bombay, Merchant, and MAGNUS MOWAT, of 63, Cornhill, in the City of London, Merchant, heretofore carrying on business as Merchants at Bombay and Kurrachee, both in India, under the style or firm of RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., and at Liverpool under the style of JAMES G. SMITH, has on and from the 31st Day of December, 1893, been Dissolved by Mutual Consent so far as regards the said JAMES GEORGE SMITH, who Retires from the said Firms, the business of which will be continued by the remaining Partners, to whom all debts and other monies owing to the late Partnership are to be paid.—Dated the 6th Day of December, 1893.

JAMES G. SMITH,
C. DOUGLAS,
M. MOWAT.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of WILLIAM WISEMAN, late of Dera Ismail Khan, Punjaub, European, Deceased, who died at Dera Ismail Khan aforesaid, on the 16th day of March, 1893, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate throughout the whole of British India were granted on the 23rd day of December, 1893, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esq., are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property belonging to him in their hands, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated at Bombay, this 28th day of December, 1893.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 19th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on THURSday, the 4th day of January, 1894, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September 1893.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1893-94 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કુંપ,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 9th December, 1893.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 16th December to 4th January, 1894, both days inclusive.

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THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
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MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)

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CHAMPAGNE,
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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This Powder, so celebrated, utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

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Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

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The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to..........................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
"	1880	£833,078
"	1885	£966,107
"	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to ....{ £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.

AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers
THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY
obtainable in India.

ASSETS.
Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.

ANNUAL BONUSES.
The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.

NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.
NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.
CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

TO LET.

A LARGE HOUSE with Three Spacious GODOWNS and STABLES in Tamarind Lane, next to the Cathedral, suitable for Residence or Offices. Will be put in Thorough Repair.
For Rent, &c., apply to

E. D. SASSOON & CO.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	390
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	485
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	" 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 18	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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First insertion	Rs. 5
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	" 4½ "
Third do.	" 2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Last Half-yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	[illegible]	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,177½
Bank of Bengal	[illegible]	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,070
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial, & Ld. Mrc.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	165 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£1	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40 00	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	300	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,50	0	all	Rs. 15	480xd
Anglo-Indian	1,31		100	Nil	53
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	241
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 3	1,085
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	800
Connaught Mills	800	500	50	10 pr. c	615
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	535
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 4	410
Doral Mills Co., Ld	25,608	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 1	[illegible]
Dhun Mills	11,000	1,000	1,000	5	325
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs 25	385
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	680
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	4	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	540
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,155xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	310
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	535
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	...	250		150
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	[illegible]	1,000	35	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635xd
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	535
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,070	1,000	40	820
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,440
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	[illegible]
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	[illegible]	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,547½
Mazagon	6,000	0	25	6	1125
Morarji Goculdas	[illegible]	1,000	1.00	65	[illegible]
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425
Oriental	5,725	625	62	Rs. 15	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,210
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	470
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	810
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,390
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	323½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	18
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	180
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Tulsidas Lukhmishunker-C. Mill Co Ld.	950	500	900	15	800
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	280
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES. Yearly Rs.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945 1105
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	280
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	230
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	—	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	122½
...reul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	215
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	212½ 280
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,310
English Press and Manfg.	40	250	...		130
Fort	515	12,500	2,50	Rs. 80	1,18.
French	300	500	all	100	450
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	112½x1
Khangaum	240	450	450	32	370
Mahomadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	122½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	440xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,875
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½pr. ct. 20	40 220
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 70	1,020

MISCELLANEOUS. Last Divd.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	275 201
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	44
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,925
Do, New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1,235
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	67
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	93
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,070
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	231
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Heyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	3,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,300	100	100	10 pr.ct.	12
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	306
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	94
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,800	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	970
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	44
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-6	
China Leaf	"	25-5	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-1	"
Do. do. new	"	24-15	"
Australia do.	"	25-8	
Bombay do.	"	25-6	
English Sovereigns	"	16-9	
Do. Drazons	"	15-14	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	89-12	
Do. 17½ do.	"	89-14	
...as Dollars	"	205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	201	
...ve-Francs	"	310-8	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
New East India Press Company, 3 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Arabia (s), from Glasgow ; and Skidby (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—John Davie (s), for Calcutta ; Pachumba (s), Karachi ; and Valiant (yacht), Calcutta.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Arabia entered the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Royal Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Lindisfarne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Saturday, the 6th instant.

BAPTIST CHURCH MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—A new year's social gathering will be held to-day, Thursday, the programme to consist of readings, recitations, music, tea and coffee, in the course of the evening.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S CALENDAR.—The Sun Life Assurance Company of India, Limited, are issuing through their agents, Messrs. Alridge Salmon & Co., a neatly executed wall calendar for the year 1894. There are enumerated on it the various advantages offered by this Company.

HINDU GATHERING.—Pundit Din Dayal Sharma, General Secretary, and Pundit Ambikadatt Vyas, Sahitya Acharya to the Bharat Dharma Maha Mandal of Delhi, will give narrations, this evening, in connection with the Bharat Dharma Maha Mandal, its necessity, aims, objects, and the work done by the Mandal since its formation, at Madhav Baug, at 5-30 p.m. Hindu gentlemen are requested kindly to attend.

SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, regarding the death of Raghoo Antoo, a polisher, aged twenty-five years, residing at that locality. The deceased had been suffering from colic for the last two years, and often said that he was tired of his life. At 7 p.m. on Tuesday he returned home from his work and took his meals, and at 8 p.m. he complained of pain in his stomach. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning he left home and did not return, but on a search being made, his body was recovered from a well close by. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide by drowning himself in a well was recorded.

A CHIEF CASHIER IN TROUBLE—Before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, John Joseph DeSilva, late chief cashier of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Company, was brought up on a charge of misappropriation and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 11,000 belonging to the firm. On the last occasion when a warrant was issued against the accused the police reported that he was very seriously ill, and that he could not be removed without danger to his life. The court had allowed the accused to remain in his house under police custody. Having recovered he was yesterday placed before the Chief Presidency Magistate when Mr. Graham, on whose information the warrant was issued, identified the accused; and the information, which has already appeared in these columns, was read over to him. An application was made on behalf of the accused by Mr. Bhaishanker, solicitor, to enlarge him on bail which was objected to by Mr. Lynch, solicitor for the prosecution. The court refused the application, and the hearing was fixed for the 18th instant.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ISLAM.—The annual general meeting of the Anjuman-e-Islam, was held yesterday afternoon, on the premises of the Islam Club, Chowpatty, Mr. Budrudin Tyebji, president of the Anjuman, presiding. Mr. Talib, assistant secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which having been signed, the annual report of the Institution for the past year was read. Among other things, the visit of H. E. Lord Harris to the Institution, and the address read to his Excellency on the occasion by the president, were briefly mentioned in the report and annexed to it as appendices. With the report a statement showing the financial condition of the Institution was also submitted. The president, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the large attendance at the meetings of the committee and the growing interest evinced by the members of the managing committee was a matter of great satisfaction. The long-cherished hope which, he said, had been entertained for some time past had after all been realised, and now they were able to own a handsome and commodious building for the "Madressa." This was a matter of great satisfaction to him personally, and he thought the Islam community of Bombay, nay, the Islam community of the whole of India, might well be congratulated on their having been successful at length in bringing about such satisfactory results. The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, was carried unanimously. Resolutions were also carried re-electing Mr. Budrudin Tyebji, president, and appointing office-bearers for the current year. The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—Mrs. Kate Viegas, honorary treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following local and out-station donations, from 1st January to 31st December 1893, towards the general fund and Christmas list :—His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este (in commemoration of his visit to Bombay) Rs. 150 ; her Highness the elder Maharani of Bettiah, Rs. 125 ; H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Hutwa, K.C.I.E., Rs. 25 ; his Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G.C.I.E. (Governor of Bombay), her Highness the Maharani Surnomoyee, C.I., H. H. the Honble Raja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur, H. H. the Maharaja Col. Sir Pratap Singh, K.C.S.I. (when in Poona), Raja Jung Bahadur Khan, C.I.E., Nawab Ahsunollah Bahadur, C.I.E., and H. H. the Hon'ble Raja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur, (second donation) Rs. 20 each ; her Highness the Maharani of Balrampur, Sree Rajah Saheb Gujputee Rao, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel, Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata and C. B. L., Rs. 15 each ; H H. the Aga Khan, H. H. the Sir Desai of Sawantvadi (when in Poona), H. H. the Raja of Jawhar (when in Bombay), H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Dinajpur, H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Janjira (when in Bombay), Raja Balwant Singh, Raja Partab Bahadur Sinha, Khan Bahadur Dhunjibhoy F. Camadore, Khan Bahadur Nowrojee M. Khory, Dewan Ramnath, Surg-Lieut.-Col. A. S. G. Jayakar, Dr. N. F. Bunshaw, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S., Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, I.C.S., Mr. H. J. Rustomjee, H.C., G.H.T., R.B., A.C.T., Mr. Meherwanjee Rustomjee, Mr. Dadabhai Sorabsha Munsiff, Mr. G. B. Reid, I.C.S., Mr. W. Richardson and E. F. N., Rs. 10 each ; H. H. the Chief of Bhor (when in Poona), the Raja Saheb of Akalkote, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Col. B. Upperton, Capt. T. P. Geoghegan, Khan Bahadur C. M. Cursetjee, Khan Bahadur Darasha Dosabhai, Khan Bahadur Bamanji Edalji Mody, Khan Bahadur M. N. Nanawatty, Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurji, F. M. Framjee, Muncherjee Cama Charity, Mr. W. Murray, Mr. Alex J. Agabeg, F.Y.S., Mr. Sassoon J. David, H. G., Messrs. Sorabji N. Talati and Co., Mr. J. O'Connell, Messrs. Cummu Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Mr. J. O'Callaghan, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Rustomjee Dholu, R. A. E., Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros. (Adenwalla), Mr. N. J. Gamadia (in memory of his mother), Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. K. R. Woonwalla, Mr. Premchund Roychund, J.M.C., H.E.G., F.A.O., A.C.B., Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Rustomjee Dholu (second donation), H.B., Mr. Hormusji N. Vakeel, Mr. J. Chaves, Mr. Pestonjee Dadabhai, Surg.-Major Kavasji C. Sanjana, J.D.L., Mr. S. M. DeLemos, Rao Jogendra Narain Roy, Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg ('Xmas list), R.W.C., E.W.K., Mr. S. D. Sasoon ('Xmas list), J.O'C., J.M.C., A.M.T.J., Mr. Gordhandas Purmanandas, H. C., Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity ('Xmas list), Mr. H. R. Dunk, F.S.F., A.B., Mr. Edward Wimbridge, Mr. G. B. Reid, I.C.S., Mr. R. Proctor Sims, C.B.L., and A.C.T., Rs. 5 each ; various sums under Rs. 5, Rs. 190. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

FRANCE has to reckon with a Nationalist party in Corsica, who have an organ called "La Corse," and published at Marseilles. The grievances of the Corsicans against the Government of their neighbours are too numerous to be set forth briefly ; but the latest and one of the most serious has been the appointment of M. Arene to be Prefect of the island, which, of course, reckons as one of the French Departments. M. Arene is a Frenchman who has no sympathy, it is said, with Corsican ideas, and who, in the local and Parliamentary elections, has gone to the very verge of illegality, if not beyond, in order to get men elected who are pledged to French interests.

THE LATE SECOND JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

YESTERDAY morning when the Small Causes Court re-opened after the Christmas vacation, Mr. C. W. Chitty, the Chief Judge, in referring to the death of the Second Judge, said :—Mr. Nusserwanji and Gentlemen,—On assembling here in court to-day we have been met with the sad news of the sudden death of Mr. Ganpatrao, on Friday last, which news must have come upon as all as a grievous shock. I take this, the first opportunity, to say in public a few words as a tribute to his memory. As you are all well aware, Mr. Ganpatrao was contemplating retirement at a very early date, namely, at the end of March last. Preparatory to that retirement, he was about to take leave from the 1st of this month. Though before Christmas Mr. Ganpatrao was disabled by ill-health from appearing here and performing his duties, we nevertheless hoped that we should have had an opportunity of wishing him farewell and long life to enjoy a pension so well earned, but unfortunately that hope has not been fulfilled. The record of Mr. Ganpatrao's services is well known to you all—a record of forty years of unbroken and conscientious performance of duty. For ten years he was employed in the Secretariat, for ten years more he practised as a pleader in the courts of this city, and for nearly twenty years he performed the duties of a judge in one or other of these courts, rising from the place of Fourth Judge to that of Second. It is in this last capacity as judge that he was best known to all of us. His courteous and gentle manner, together with his judicial ability, won for him the respect, affection, and esteem of pleaders and suitors alike, indeed, of all who had occasion to appear before him here. His long experience gave additional value to the expression of his opinions ; and speaking for myself, I can only say that I feel that I have lost in him a very able colleague. I do not propose on this occasion to dwell at length on his many excellent qualities, which were so well-known to you all, but I do take this, the earliest opportunity, to express my deep regret at his sudden death, which has prevented him for enjoying that retirement which he had so richly deserved, and on which he was about to enter. As a mark of respect for his memory the least that we can do is, I think, to close this court to-day.

Mr. Nusserwanji Nowroji Vakil, on behalf of the Bar, replied :—Language fails when most needed ; though the flow of it is in the inverse ratio to the intensity of feeling, which one desires to express his thoughts in. But yesterday I was prepared on behalf of my brother-pleaders, as well as on my own, to express in open court our high esteem and admiration of the genial kindliness of temper, sweet equanimity of mind, and exemplary courtesy and condescension shown by Judge Ganpatrao during twenty years of his able career on the bench. Our grateful appreciation of him as a judge, had already assumed the shape of a small fund, with which to possess his portrait. This was on the occasion of his retiring from the bench as a judge when he was to have enjoyed his hard-earned pension. But we were disappointed, as he was prevented by illness from attending the court. To-day we meet to express our heart-felt grief at his final retirement from the world. But wait, where am I drifting to? Man shall not complain of death. The essential condition of his existence is an unfeigned and unreserved submission and resignation to the will of Providence. To say that this our beloved judge administered justice with ability and leniency, and that he had thus endeared himself with the public and the profession, is to say little of him. We cordially sympathise and condole with the large circle of the bereaved members of his family.

The Acting Second Judge, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, on taking his seat on the bench, said : I feel that on this melancholy occasion, you will all share with me the feelings of regret and sorrow at the death of the learned Second Judge of this court. Judge Ganpatrao must be said to have died in harness. Those who practised before him for years, or who otherwise came into contact with him, must have been struck with the remarkable simplicity of his life and character. Plain and unassuming to a degree, he was always popular with the Bar, owing to his courteous and affable bearing towards the gentlemen of the profession, and was equally popular with the general public who resorted to his court, on account of his sound judgment, and his intimate knowledge of native habits and customs. It must, therefore, be a matter of general regret to his brother-judges, the gentlemen of the Bar, and to his numerous friends that the late judge was not spared to enjoy the retirement and pension which he had so well earned. Out of respect to his memory, this court will be closed for the day.

Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, on behalf of the Bar, said : May it please your Honour, on an occasion like this, when our feelings are so deeply moved, I for one should have preferred to maintain silence, for I feel that words could not adequately express the sorrow we all feel at the death of one who was so closely associated with us for many years, and whom it has pleased Providence to call away from us so suddenly. I venture to think that not one of the numerous members of the legal profession, who had opportunities of practising before him, could have heard of the death of Judge Ganpatrao without feelings of deep regret and sincere sorrow. It is inexpressibly sad to think that after a long and laborious life of usefulness on the eve of his retirement he should not have been spared even for a few years to enjoy the rest and repose he had so deservedly earned. In him we have lost a good judge, a courteous gentleman, and a kind-hearted man. His sympathy with the weak, the poor, and the helpless was proverbial, and the kindness and courtesy which he extended to those who came before him endeared him to all. For twenty years he filled a judge's chair with honour to himself, credit to the profession, and benefit to the suitors in the court. We would be wanting in our duty if on this occasion we did not tender our deep and heart-felt sympathy to his afflicted widow and his bereaved family. The ways of Providence are inscrutable, for a few days ago we were arranging to address to your Honour words of congratulation and welcome on your taking your seat on the bench to-day. Instead of that it has fallen to our lot to hear words of sorrow and regret, and to echo them in all sincerity. Deeply as we deplore the loss of the kind-hearted and amiable judge who has passed away, if there is anything to lighten the feeling of our loss, it is the thought that the chair so worthily occupied for so many years has found a worthy successor, and I am asked by the members of the profession, now crowding this court, to express our sincere satisfaction at your elevation to the bench and to tender to you a cordial welcome.

The Judge, in replying, said : Gentlemen before me, permit me to express my deep sense of gratitude for the kindly welcome you have accorded to me, and I am much obliged to you for the kindly feelings and friendly sentiments so gracefully conveyed to me on your behalf by Mr. Davur. In the work that I have now to do, I will cordially welcome your assistance and collaboration. I thank you again for the kind words addressed to me on your behalf.

In the third division court, Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Maneckji, the Third Judge, on taking his seat on the bench, said : You all know that it is with feelings of considerable sorrow that we have heard the lamented death of the late Second Judge Ganpatrao. In respect to his memory, the Chief Judge and the other Judges have consented to close this court for the day. Mr. Ganpatrao was distinguished for his amiable character, courteous temper and manner, and I have no doubt that we have lost in him a genial, kind, and a familiar figure.

Mr. Atmaram Jagannath Kirtiker, on behalf of the Bar, said : On behalf of the practitioners of this court, permit me to say that we fully endorse the sentiments and views you have so feelingly expressed. Throughout his life, Mr. Ganpatrao, whether as a pleader, a judge, or a friend, was always loved and liked by those who came in contact with him. Twenty years ago I had the honour to be his colleague at the Bar, and as a legal practitioner his conduct had always been characterized by the same uniform courtesy and frankness that have been the distinguishing features of his subsequent career. Throughout the last twenty years or so, during which he graced the bench of this court, gradually rising from the Fourth to the Second Judge's seat, I and the other practitioners have always found him a patient and a courteous judge, giving entire satisfaction not only to the suitors, but to the practitioners generally. With these words, I conclude, and I have no doubt that they but feebly express the sentiments now apparent in the hearts of my brother-pleaders assembled in this court.

Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, the Fourth Judge, in referring to the sad death of the late Second Judge, said I am extremely sorry to hear of the untimely death of Mr. Ganpatrao who was well known for his kindliness of temper, genial disposition, and courteous manner. Out of respect to his memory, the court will be closed for the day.

Mr. Framji K. Patack, on behalf of the Bar, said : It is said that out of the fulness of the heart, the mouth speaketh, but at times, when the heart is full, the mouth refuses to speak. When we separated for the Christmas holidays, we little expected that the learned judge, who, although he was ill at the time, would be so soon taken away from amongst us, and we shall miss, for ever, his familiar figure from this court. Mr. Ganpatrao had by his courteous manner and amiable disposition, won the respect and esteem of all those who appeared before him. We sincerely regret the loss which this court has sustained in his untimely death. We had fully expected that when he returned from his leave, we would have the pleasure of wishing him long life to enjoy his well-earned pension, but fate has decreed otherwise, and nothing is now left for us but to express our sincere regret at the loss of one who had for the last twenty years occupied the bench of this court with credit and ability, and we sympathise with the bench for the loss it has suffered in the death of their learned colleague.

A PRIVATE RETRIED.

THE case in which Charles Whimprey, a Private in the Second Loyal Lancashire Regiment, stands charged with house-trespass in order to commit theft, was called on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Melsheimer, barrister-at-law, represented the accused.

Mr. J. Nolan, Superintendent of Police, E. Division, had charged the accused in July last, before Mr. Moroji Cassinath, then Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with house-trespass with intent to commit theft, at 2 a.m. on the 1st July, 1893, by entering the premises occupied by Mr. W.H. Brewer, Manager, Brown and Company, undertakers and sculptors, Byculla. After hearingthe evidence Mr. Moroji Cassinath dischaged the accused. Against thisdecission and appeal was filed by the Local Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, who heard the appeal on the 20th December last, said that In considering sections 253 and 254 of the Criminal Procedure Code and principles applied in Empress vs' Namdev Sakiaji, (I. L. R. XI. Bom. p. 3721) their Lordships were of opinion that the trying Magistrate would have used a proper discretion if he had framed a charge. The Magistrate had ceased to be on the bench, and as the discharge under section 253 was not an acquittal, it was open to the Crown or the complainant to bring the matter by means of complainant before any Presidency Magistrate (I. L. R. X. Bom. pp. 131-147 and criminal ruling forty of 6th October, 1887) who could form his own judicial opinion on the merits. Their Lordships thought, as this course was open and preferable, there was no need to interfere in revision, especially as no precedent had been shown.

Superintendent Nolan, thereupon lodged an information the before Chief Presidency Magistrate, who issued a process against the accused.

Before the case was proceeded with yesterday, counsel for the defence contended that the Court had no power to go on with the trial of the accused, who had already been tried and discharged by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate on the 6th July last.

His Worship ruled that no charge had been framed against t he accused, and therefore he had not been tried. Looking at the papers before the Court, his Worship was of opinion, that he should be placed upon his trial.

The hearing of the case was then proceeded with, and the complainant was called and examined. At two o'clock on the morning of the day in question he (the complaihant) was roused by his wife, and he saw the accused near a dressing table in the room. He saw the accused putting his hands into a drawer under the looking glass on the table. He jumped out of his bed as quickly as he could, and rushed towards the accused who, hearing the cot creak, looked round and ran towards the door, leading to the bathroom. The complainant followed and after some struggle the accused fell down and said : "I am Private Jones, for God's sake let me go ; I have a wife and children to look after. During the struggle, the accused hit the complainant on the wrist.

The case stands adjourned.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 28th December :—

Resumed consideration of a letter from the Port Officer, dated 12th December 1893, forwarding a letter from Captain Rickford, Master of the s. s. "Vasna," who holds a license to pilot coasting vessels in the harbour, and a stament by the same regarding the collision of his vessel on the 5th idem with a native boat, name unknown, about a mile S.S.E. of the Sunk Rock, and stating that the Water Police cannot trace the name of the boat run into ; that the collision appears to have been the result of the native boat having exhibited the green light on the wrong side ; that Captain Rickford did all that was possible to avert the collision ; that no blame can be imputed to him ; that the native boat was entirely to blame for the accident ; that the damage was very slight ; and that no loss of life occurred.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from Messrs. Bibra & Co., dated 16th December 1893, addressed to the Acting Engineer, stating that they cannot complete the construction of the Tank Bunder through road within the contract time owing to the check to the progress of the words caused by the recent riots in Bombay and other circumstances, and requesting that they be allowed an extension of time. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, No. 2991-24A, dated 18th December 1893, recommending that the time for the completion of the contract be extended to 31st January or by a month and thirteen days.

Resolution.—The time may be extended as recommended.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 14th December 1893, reporting that all the Port hand buoys in the harbour have been changed to can buoys as recommended by the Committee on the Universal system of buoyage, and requesting that Government be asked to publish the usual notification.

Resolution.—Government to be addressed accordingly.

The following papers were laid on the table :—

Letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 13th December 1893, reporting the occurrence of fire in coal heap No. 42, belonging to the Bombay Company and lying at Mody Bay.

Letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 16th December 1893, requesting sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 202 for repairs to the sanitary fittings of the Administrative Offices, and of Rs. 100 for providing three expanding plugs and a smoke-machine required for examining the fittings. Note.—It is proposed to sanction this.

Letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 18th December, 1893, reporting that the Executive Engineer, Presidency, has removed the tank opposite the Rajabai Tower in the Back Bay sands and filled up the whole.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 22nd Dec. 1893.	Total from 1st April to 22nd Dec. 1893.	For week ending 22nd Dec. 1892.	Total from 1st April to 22nd Dec 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	14	700	20	742
" piloted out of harbour	18	711	21	716
" transported.	10	581	16	537
" attended to.	3	48	2	47
" warped	2	58	..	8
Statement of vessels using the Port Trust Docks :—				
A.—PRINCE'S DOCK.				
Vessels entered	7	298	11	300
" left..........	7	309	12	307
" remaining in dock.......	8	..	9	...
B.—VICTORIA DOCK.				
Vessels entered	9	270	8	248
" left..	6	272	5	241
" remaining in dock.......	8	..	13	...

C.—MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

		Tonnage.	Period of occupation including Sundays and holidays.	Total Tonnage of Vessels docked. From 1st April to 23rd December 1893.	Total Tonnage of Vessels docked. From 1st April to 31st December 1892.
For week to 23rd Dec. 1893.					
S. S. Zuari	Docked at one time	208	1 day.	114,363	198,508
S. S. Ponani		827	1 day.		

A STRANGE scene was enacted the other day at one of the Tiflis theatre—a roomy, wooden structure. A couple of needy Georgians climbed to the roof in order to obtain a gratis view through the ventilators. Whilst waiting the play, a furious quarrel arose between them, and the stage curtain below had just ascended when, to the astonishment of the players and audience, the struggling Georgians came crushing through the ventilators and fell on the stage close to the footlights. The fall was some forty-five feet, and although both the unfortunate men were more or less seriously injured, they were making determined but feeble efforts to draw weapons upon each other when they were taken up and removed to hospital.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THEN CURE !—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. -8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PUNJAB POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

THE BAYS V. PATIALA.

THE final tie was played on Saturday before a large gathering of spectators. Teams :—

The Bays.	Patiala.
Mr. Sykes (1)	Col. Pretam Singh (1)
Capt. Whilta (2)	H. H. Maharaja (2)
Mr. Persse (3)	Gen. Gurdit Singh (3)
Mr. Bushe, back.	Col. Heera Singh, back.

1st Period.—The Maharaja got the ball from the throw-in, took it down and made a subsidiary. From the hit out the Maharaja again got the ball, and scored the fist goal. Very sticky play in front of Patiala goal followed, and the Bays eventually took the ball behind. Both sides then attacked in turn, and Patiala eventually got a subsidiary. Persse then made a good run leaving Whitla an easy shot from which he only obtained a subsidiary. Patiala then took the ball down, but off side was claimed and allowed against Pretam Singh, and Patiala had to hit out from behind. However they took it down, but a foul was allowed against them again. Score—1 goal and 2 subsidiaries to 1 subsidiary.

2nd Period.—After the free hit, Bushe missed an easy backhander which enabled the Patiala team to obtain a second goal. The play was even for some time, and then Heera Singh getting an easy chance made the third goal. The Bays then pressed hard, and after a good run by Sykes the ball remained just in front of the Patiala goal, but Heera Singh saved, and the ball was taken right down the ground and behind by the Maharja. Bushe and Persse took the ball right down the ground, but it was taken back by Heera Singh, only to be returned half way, when the game was stopped by Whitla's pony breaking down. Score—3 goals and 2 subsidiaries to 1 subsidiary.

3rd Period.—This period began with very fast play. Both sides had chances, the Bays having the best of the play on the whole, but neither back was passed and before the ball went out at the side it had been over 5 minutes in play. The ball still contnued to be taken fast up and down, and eventually Patiala took the ball behine without scoring.

4th Period.—Gurdit Singh began with a good run, but then Persse got the ball, and took it near the Patiala goal line, whence it was taken back again by the Maharaja and went behind. Shortly afterwards a goal was obtained by Patiala out of a scrimmage. Persse then had a chance, but shot wide and the Bays then obtained a corner hit, but the Mahraja and Gurdit Singh took the ball right down the ground, and after a little sticky play a fifth goal was added. The Patiala team still continued to have the best of the game. The Bays got the ball away, but Heera Singh palpably crossed Persse. The Bays then took the ball behind, but Patiala were carrying the ball down when the bell rang. Score—5 goals and 2 subsidiaries to 1 subsidiary.

The winners were by far the better team ; they were more certain in their hitting and better together. Heera Singh played excellently and was well backed up by the Maharaja. Bushe for the Bays was not as certain as usual in his hitting, but Persse played very well indeed.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB COTTON.

THE Final Report on the Cotton Crop of the Punjab for 1893 is as under :—

The cotton crop of 1891 was reported to be the smallest on record. The crop of 1892 was better than that of 1891, but still considerably below the normal crop. This year the season has been in general much more favourable to the sowing and growth of cotton than in the two preceeding years. Contrary to the conditions of the summer of 1892, when the monsoon was late and the spring very hot and dry, there has, in the present year, been rain in all the early summer months, an average fall of nearly 1 inch occurring in April and an average of over 2 inches in May. In June the fall averaged 4·60 inches against 1·24 inches last year, and in July 10·81 inches as against 8·86 inches last years ; only in the Montgomery, Jhang and Shahpur Districts it was deficient. The season has consequently been a very favourable one for sowing cotton. The season continued on the whole favourable for cotton though some damage was done by heavy floods in July. The forecast made in August estimated the crop at 16·8 per cent. better than that of last year. The forecast of October somewhat reduced this estimate, but put the area at 14 per cent. above that of 1892. The final forecast shows an area under cotton of 948,300 acres, being an increase of no less than 75·6 per cent. above that of last year.

There is an increase in the area under crop in every district. In some cases the percentage of increase is enormous. In Rawalpindi it is 944 per cent., in Jhelum 837 per cent., in Hazara 527 per cent., and in Rohtak 342 per cent. In three other districts it exceeds 100 per cent. This very large increase in area is due to favourable rains of March and April, and the satisfactory flow of the canals throughout the cotton season. The season was also favourable later on for late sowings. The increase in outturn has not been equally large, but is still very great. In five districts—Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkote and Shahpur—the outturn was actually smaller than in the previous year. In all other districts there is an increase in outturn, in some cases very large : in Delhi 1,208 per cent., in Rawalpindi 797 per cent., Jhelum 634 per cent., Rohtok 482 per cent., Gurgaon 273 per cent., and in Gujranwalla and Hazara of 240 per cent. In eight other districts the increase exceeded 100 per cent. The total area exceeds that of last year by 75·6 per cent. and exceeds the normal area by 24·4 per cent. The total outturn exceeds the outturn of last year by 69·9 per cent. and the normal outturn by 28·5 per cent. The excellence of the crop, as regards outturn, varied very much from place to place ; the principal causes of failure being excessive rain in the hilly and submontane tracts and floods in some of the great rivers, the Jhelum in particular. The crop may fairly be classed as 16 anna crop. This is the first time, since 1886, that we have had anything like so good a crop to record. The total outturn amounted to 200,888 bales as against 118,195 bales last year. The average outturn per acre for the Province is 85lbs. against 88 lbs. last year. The price of cotton in the Delhi District was 8 seers per rupee on 15th December 1892 : it rose to 6 seers on 15th January 1893, and remained steady at that figure up to the end of August ; since then it has fallen to 9 seers on the 30th November last. In Amritsar the price was 7 seers on 15th December. It remained at that figure with little variation up to 15th August, and has since fallen to 9½ seers on 30th November. There was little variation in price throughout the year until it fell under the expectation of the good crop now recorded.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD OF JANUARY, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed very irregularly to-day. There has been a brisk rise at Delhi, Indore, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Surat, and a moderate to slight rice or fall in other places. Readings are highest at Ajmere, Neemuch and Indore, and lowest in the south. Gradients are slight. Winds are north-westerly at Agra, Deesa, Nagpur and Malegaon, south-westerly at Neemuch, and north-easterly to south-easterly in other places. The force has been moderate to light. The maximum temperature is from 4 to 8 below the normal at Jacobabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Indore, Ratnagiri and Secunderabad, and the minimum 4 to 9 in excess in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Ajmere, Rajkot, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Secunderabad, Musulipatam, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Cochin and the lowest 41° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Jubulpore, Raipur and Nagpur, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Jubulpore, Cochin, Secunderabad and Coimbatore. Light rain has fallen at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Allahabad and Secunderabad. Abnormals indicate two depressions, one to the west-north-west wards of Sind and the other at and in the neighbourhood of Allahabad where the weather is unsettled and rain is probable. The atmosphere is damp and cloudy at Jacobabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Jubulpore, Saugor, Secunderabad, Madras and Coimbatore, and local showers are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·938
Temperature of the Air	75·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·2
Dew Point	66·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·745
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	80·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·9
General Directions of wind*	E, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	244

* From midnight to midnight.

"WE hear from Malta," says the *Egyptian Gazette*, "that the Arethusa, Captain Langley, will probably remain at Alexandria for about two months more, and that the Amphion, Captain John R. E. Pattison, will relieve her in the course of next January. Both ships are favourites on this station, but all their friends in Alexandria and Ramleh will be glad to learn that they are not likely to lose, so soon as was originally reported, the society of the popular captain and officers of the Arethusa, and we would fain hope that the latter are not grieved at the prospect of an extension of their stay at Alexandria.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, cleared yesterday for Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Arabia, 2,314 tons, Captain C. H. Hillcoat, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Cappen, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. Leed and Mr. Muir. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Arabia (s) .... Skidby (s)	Hillcoat ...... Strachan ...	Glasgow, Nov 29. Aden, Dec 27.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	John Davie (s) ...... Pachumba (s) ...... Valiant (yacht)......	Richard ...... Gillett .... Morrison	Calcutta. Karachi, &c. Calcutta.

The steamer Landaura, Captain Magenis, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Cochin.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer LaSayne, for Aden and Karachi.
" Giava, for Marseilles.
" Arabia, Liverpool, Marseilles, &c.
" Hoseinee, for Persian Gulf.
" Kola, for Kutch Coast and Karachi.
" Kt. of St. George, for Antwerp.
" Vadala, for Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—75 cases stout, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Son and Co ; 4 cases cutlery, A H Heptoolabhoy.
Locksley Hall s—5 hogsheads portwine, D Dadabhoy.
Lycia s—50 cases stout, Ewart Latham and Co ; 83 cases beer, A B L Cooper and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—157 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee ; 106 cases whisky, Turner Morrison and Co ; 75 cases ale, Robinson Morrison and Co.
Persia s—30 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Lycia s—50 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee ; 1 qr cask whisky, M Ruesee and Co.
Australia s—20 cases whisky, Morinas and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—58 cases portwine, Phipson and Co ; 25 cases portwine, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Deepdale s—300 cases candles, S A S Dawood.
Shannon s—15 cases whisky, Croft Mody and Co.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—100 cases whisky, A B L Cooper and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—795 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Deepdale s—10 cases writing papers, M Yakoob ; 118 cases glassware, E Peer Mahomed and Co.

FROM HAMBERG.

Rheinfels s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Peninsular s—60 cases geneva, Rustom Ardesir.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 2.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Cameron s—110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—4,000 cwts wheat, and 6,000 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy ; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 2,001 cwts castorseed, F Fischer and Co 220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Weston Hall s—92 cwts gum, E Meiffre.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co 600 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 200 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobana s—110 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, and 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Vindobana s—2,000 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy ; 400 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Vindobona s—200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Borothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lindisfarne s—50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 405 bales twist, Tata and Sons.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 2.

Cumberlege, Lt, Bo, 23rd Infy, on duty, from Poona.

JANUYRY 3.

Wilkins, Lt, 14th Bo Infy, off leave, from England.
Taylor, Capt, Bengal, 2nd, The Queen's, on leave, from Deolalee.
Ilderton, Lt-Col, Bengal, 2nd, The Queen's, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 1.

Nicholson, Captain, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, to Mhow.

JANUARY 2.

Kirkpatrick, Captain, Bengal, 16th Lancers, to rejoin, to Lucknow.

JANUARY 3.

Walker, Lt-Col, 13th Bo Infy, off leave, to Poona.
Basu, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Ahmednaggar.
Culling, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, off leave, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 4th January, 1894.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. During the absence of Captain T W Cuffe, on leave, Lieut G W Moir will assume command of the Corps.

2. Recruits not yet dismissed from the Riding School are requested to attend there daily.

3. There will be Riding School for all members to-morrow morning (Thursday), at 7 a.m.—Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 4th January, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Heads-Quarters.

To-day, 8 30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency class.

To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch and 40 pr R M L gun drill, Nos. 2 and 3 Sub-divisions.

2 There will be class firing at Coorla, to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3 Parade for Saturday next, the 6th instant.—No. 1 Company will fall in at the Prince of Wales' Statue at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort for 6 inch B L Gun drill. No. 2 Company will fall in at Treacher's Buildings Fort, at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort, to continue the annual gun target practice. Dress for both Companies :—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn. Those who have not yet received putties should apply to their respective Head-Quarters for them, without delay. Members are particularly requested to turn out for this parade.

By Order,
(Sd) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V A.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification of the Dead Letter Office has been issued :—

Articles held in detention in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, which will be disposed of by auction unless claimed within six months.

Unaddressed, unclaimed or refused articles are omitted.

Address on article.	Particulars of contents.	Reason of non-transmission to destination.
PACKETS ADDRESSED TO ENGLAND OR FOREIGN COUNTRIES INTERCEPTED FOR NOT FULFILLING THE PRESCRIBED CONDITIONS.		
Patteson, Miss E Brentwood, Essex	Trousers	Not *bona fide* sample of merchandise (*a*)
Martingale, Miss, London	Silk handkerchiefs and a photo	Do
Hartnell, Miss B, Ispahan	A thimble and a lady's watch	Do
Biddle, Mrs Waring, London	Antimaccassar	Do
Buckley, Miss, London	Silk handkerchief...	Do
Joseph Dawson and Sons, London	Boots	Do
Do. Do.........	Do	Do
Bumstead, Mrs Ipswich	Silk handkerchief...	Do
Joyce, Mrs, R J, Highton	A woollen jacket ...	Do
Chappell, Miss Ada, Boston	4 Copies of photos & a silver brooch	Do
Ryles, A S, Glasgow	A velvet portfolio...	Do
Eduljee Pestonjee Dhalla, Hongkong	Sample cuttings of mats	Exceeding the prescribed limit of weight (*b*)
Ramsarup Maharaj, British Guiana	Pictures..............	Do
Reed, Mrs John, London	Musical books......	Do
Mulroy, Miss K, Dublin	One pair of silver earring set with gold stone and a brooch	Not transmissible by packet post (*c*)
Newton, R, St Louis, U S America	Defaced stamps and coins	Do (*d*)
Bower, J H and Co, London	Blue powder	Likely to damage the contents of the mail bags (*e*)
Hannay, Mrs, London	Cigars	Not transmissible to United Kingdom (See foot note.)

(*a*) Clause 169, (*b*) Clause 171. (*c*) Clause 191, (*d*) Clause 156, and (*e*) Clause 190, of the Postal Guide for July 1893.

NOTE. I.—Many things which ought to be sent as parcels continue to be sent as packets. The packet post is only available for (1) printed matter (2) samples, and the chief rule is that every packet must be open for inspection by the Post Office. Samples are to be sent for trade purposes only, and must not have a saleable value. If cigars are sent the number must be limited to three. Note. II.—The transmission of tobacco in any form to the United Kingdom by Sample post, is prohibited. Note. III.—All communications relating to the above should be addressed to the Manager, Dead Letter Office, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

FINE BALLERIGGAN SOCKS, French Grey, with Embroidered Fronts. New designs. Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 per Doz, net Cash or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

DRAWING ROOM SIDE TABLES in Polished Iron, now extensively used in all Drawing Rooms, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 30.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES at Extra Value for our V. S I. F. Machines. Most perfect.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOLS, in Byculla and the Fort, will RE-OPEN on the 8th instant.

TEAS!—GREAT REDUCTION!! Messrs. MORTON, MAJU and Co., in view to introducing Pure and Unadulterated Teas to RICH and POOR, are now offering, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, a class of Teas unsurpassed for DELICACY and PURITY of FLAVOUR. Price List on Application.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, SITTING-ROOM, BED-ROOM and BOARD, in a Strictly European Private Family Residence. Willing to make Reasonable Terms for Comfortable Quarters in a good Healthy Locality, near the Fort. Apply "Box No. 555," office of this Paper.

DURING the Absence of Mr. BHEDWAR, PHOTOGRAPHER, on a Short Tour to Northern India, his STUDIO at Cumballa Hill, and Branch Studio in Fort, will be CLOSED, from THIS DAY, till further notice.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MAKE your Selection of XAMS PRESENTS at the SHOP of B. D. MOTIWALA and Co., 18, Church Gate Street, where they Sell Elegant Lady's Companions, Fans, Jewel-boxes, Toiletee Requisites, Albums, Photo-frames, Games, Writing Desks and other Useful and Fancy articles at very Moderate Prices.

BILLIARD TABLE,—WANTED, Full Size, on Hire, for Few Months. Address "H. B.," care of this Paper.

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, holding good Testimonials, SEEKS Engagement, to take the sole Charge of Children. Apply "L.F., care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—BOOTH'S PORTLAND CEMENT, ex. s. s. Rome, at Rs. 7-8 per Cask. Apply WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—GAME BOY and GAY LAD, a nice Pair of Chesnut Waler Geldings, 15 hands, 1 years old, well matched, with perfect manners. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's Stables, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

VICTORIA for SALE.—In Good Condition, Owner has no further needof it.—Address "X. Y." care of this Office.

VICTOR TYPE-WRITER, Just received. Easy to learn, and the work equal to any Machine made. Price Rs. 45 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—The finest Hotel on the Hill, within five minutes' walk to the Club, Lawn-Tennis, etc. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

ELECTRO-PLATING and GUILDING WORK done in a most Satisfactory Way, at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row.

FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of ndia our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—ENGLISH-MADE 8-Day Chiming Clocks, richly gilded mountings, chiming every Quarter hours on Westminster and eight bells, and striking hours on a loud Gong. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. K. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing, Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PEARSE'S COCA WINE.—A comfort to all Brain Workers and a Boon to Delicate persons. It is made of pure Coca Leaves, blended with best Madeira Wine. Per Bot. Rs. 2; per Doz. Rs. 21. Prepared by PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

D'MELLO and Co., Cutlers, Surgical Instrument-makers, Electricians, Repairers of Physicians' requisites, &c., and Mathematical Instruments, Medows Street, Fort. Artificial Legs, Arms and Deformity Instruments, &c., made to suit Patients. Up-country orders carefully executed.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

ENGLISH OIL PAINTINGS.—A Large Variety are now being Offered for Sale at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s New Premises, No. 17, Hummum Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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AND
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 3.

THE American Cotton visible in New York at the end of last week, wired by Reuter as 5,360,000 bales, has meantime been converted through the same channel to 4,520,000 bales.

A telegram from London on New Year's day reported a decline of ½d. in the value of Bar Silver there, at 31½d. per oz.

On the London Stock Exchange and markets generally re-opening for business yesterday, Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were quoted as they closed for the holidays, *viz.*, at 98 3/8 and 108¼, respectively; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £66. The market rates of discount were reduced ¼ per cent. on short London Bills, say, to 2 per cent., and ¼ per cent. in six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, to 2¼ per cent. No further change took place in the value of Silver; and in New York, the metal was still, apparently, unquotable; demand Exchange in London having receded half-a-cent to 4·85¼ dollars. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2 7-8d. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent. yesterday, to 98; Paris Exchange on London was two centimes lower, at fcs. 25·16¼.

The Liverpool Cotton market also re-opened yesterday, and closed quiet; Surats neglected; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was the same as at closing last Friday, at 4¼d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 11-64d., for January deliveries, and 4 9-32d. for May-June. Surats were unchanged in value. The day's Imports (swelled by arrivals during the holidays) were 99,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

Cotton at Havre was half-a franc lower for "Good" Oomrawuttee, and a franc for Fine Broach, at fcs. 44, and fcs. 51, respectively.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1/8 cent yesterday, to 7 13-16 cents per lb.; and April Futures were 7·97 cents., the last quotations for Futures for March, having been 7·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 58,000 bales (for two days); and this season's total figures to date now compare as follows with those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1893-4.	1892.	1891.
Monday and Tuesday's Receipts...	58,000	44,000	91,000
Three days' do. ...	102,000	64,000	115,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893.	4,241,000	3,595,000	4,913,000

The improved demand for Cotton from exporters which set in here at the close of last week, has been maintained to-day in a steady market, at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy, local spinners having also been larger buyers than they were before the holidays. Exporters have contracted for 500 bales of new Oomrawuttee for January-February delivery, at Rs. 185; and for 500 Dhollera, for March delivery, at Rs. 185-95, and they have bought 3,100 bales of ready new Cotton, say 1,600 Julgaum, at Rs. 175; 1,000 Bengal, at Rs. 150-73; 200 Akote, at Rs. 182½; and 100 each of Khangaum, at 184¼; Damergaum, at Rs. 191½; and Barsee, at Rs. 193; while the Mills have taken 1,500 bales, consisting of 500 old Cuddie Ginned, at Rs. 188-90; 100 old Moryi, at Rs. 174¼; 100 each of old Barsee, at Rs. 182; and old Khundwa, at Rs. 148; and 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 166¼-9; the rest being new stuff, say, 100 each of Khundwa, at Rs. 182; Oomra Ginned, at Rs. 180; Bengal, at Rs. 175; Akote, at Rs. 183½; and Barsee, at Rs. 192¼ per candy.

WHEAT has remained a quiet market with prices quite unchanged, and only a small export business passing.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent to-day by shippers, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday-Tuesday, have been as follows:—

Cotton	15,050	bales.
Wheat	54,632	cwts.
Linseed	11,578	"
Rapeseed	12,933	"
Gingelly	30,983	"
Poppyseed	2,566	"
Groundnuts	14,619	"
Castorseed	4,610	"
Rice	22,606	"

FREIGHTS are firm; and we quote January shipment, to Liverpool, at 16s. 3d. to 16s. 6d.; to Hull, at 17s. 6d. to 18s.; to Antwerp, at 17s. to 17s. 3d.; to Dunkirk, at 16s. 9d. to 17s.; to Marseilles, at 15s. 6d. to 16s.: and to Genoa, at 15s. per ton.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	507
" " Branches...	Inc.	"	7,19,297
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	5,38,012
Government Securities	Dec.	"	30,066
Other authorized "	Dec.	"	4,140
Loans	Inc.	"	1,39,449
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Inc.	"	12,56,561
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	90,551
Cash	Dec.	"	7,51,274

The Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, covers a week, the business days of which were reduced to three by holidays, and during that short period there was, as might be expected, but little movement in Money; the Cash Balance when the Bank closed last Friday evening having been less, by 7¼ lakhs than on the afternoon of the previous Saturday. A noteworthy feature in the Return under notice, however, as indicating some increase in the demand for financial accommodation in connection with Produce, is the material addition of 13¼ lakhs to Bills Discounted, but though this increase in trade requirements was augmented by some addition to Loans, the net increase in the demand was reduced to 9½ lakhs through Private Deposits having become greater by over 5¼ lakhs.

EXCHANGE re-opened at Friday's closing rates of 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-16d. for Demand; and at 1s. 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, for January delivery, a little having been placed for February at this rate; but on the receipt of orders from Calcutta to sell Telegraphic at 1s. 3 1-16d., our rates steadied a little, and 1s. 3¼d. Jan.-Feb. then became the rate. Although we have not heard of much enquiry for Bank medium of remittance, the Silver gang have again been busy, considerable purchases for them being reported at 86¼ for January shipment, laying down funds at lower rates than our quotations. A good amount of Merchants' Bills, however, having come out to-day (presumably the accumulation of the holidays) at from 1s. 3 7-32d. for January, to 1s. 3¼d. March, rates have remained steady throughout the day, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic......	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 3 1-8d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 3¼d.	"
Francs do.	...1·60¼	"

with forward Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 3 3-32d., and Demand 1s. 3 3-32 to 1/8d.; and Credits at 1s. 3¼d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market re-opened with a quiet feeling, and Fours have been quoted throughout the day at 105 3-16 for May; 105 1/8 for the coming Settlement; and 104⅞ to 105 for the February account, closing at the same level; with 98⅞ quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—Although business in this market has been nominally resumed, nothing to speak of has been done to-day; and our quotations are the same as they stood before the holidays.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending December 29, compared with the statement of December 22, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 22. Rs.	Dec. 29. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	41,00,000	41,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	58,18,883	58,18,376
Do. do. at Branches	30,49,525	37,68,822
Other Deposits	3,97,31,598	4,02,69,610
Post Bills	7,211	7,057
Cash Credits, undrawn	33,76,460	27,28,796
Rs. ...	6,60,83,677	6,66,92,661
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,12,25,479	1,11,91,273
Cash Credits on do. do.	64,13,018	64,01,071
Loans do. do. do.	59,37,494	60,76,943
Current Accounts overdrawn	..	..
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,25,27,921	1,38,84,482
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,949		
Applied in reduction .. " 2,85,000	3,92,949	3,92,949
Stamps, &c.	37,530	28,483
Bullion	..	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...	5,00,761	4,10,210
Cash and Currency Notes	2,90,58,525	2,83,07,251
Rs. ...	6,60,83,677	6,66,92,661

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MARTIN—December 23, at Shahjehanpur, the wife of G W K Martin, P W D, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MILLER—ELPHINSTONE—December 27, at St Luke's Church, Dinapore, by the Rev H R Coulthard, Chaplain, Louis George Miller, Captain, St Michael's School Cadet Corps, and Zamindar, son of the late George Miller, Esq. of Jugdespur, in the District of Shahabad, to Clarissa Elizabeth (Nina), younger daughter of F H Elphinstone, Esq. late Deputy Magistrate and Collector, of Champarun.

THOMPSON—BEVERLEY—December 22, at All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lucknow, Herbert Reginald Ward, of the B N W Ry, son of the late Henry Slater Thompson, Civil Judge of Dacca, to Lucy Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Henry Beverly, of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

DEATHS.

HAMPTON—December 23, at Allahabad, Isabella Catherine the beloved wife of G C Hampton, in her 26th year.

WILD—December 11, at Dalsing Serai Factory, Edward Harry Wild, aged 32 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1894.

THE Calico Millenium has not arrived, says Mr. Lecky in an admirable address lately delivered at the Imperial Institute. The nations have not adopted free trade, but nearly all of them, including many of our colonies, have raised tariff walls against our trade, and Cobden's idea that the nations would follow the lead of England has been abundantly falsified. He expected that when all men were able to sell their industries with equal facility in all countries it would become a matter of little consequence to them under what flag people lived; that great armies would be gradually disbanded and future wars would become impossible. Free trade, however, has not been accepted, nor has it proved a solvent of national bonds, and the Parliament of man and the Federation of the world are as far off as ever. The Manchester School of politicians, headed by Cobden and James Mill, were thoroughly impressed with the belief that our colonial empire was a mistake and would not pay. Why should we retain our colonies, asked Mill, and he suggested that their only use was to provide places of power and profit for the upper classes, and to perpetuate war and bad government. Sancho Panza desired to be made the Governor of an island in order that he might sell the inhabitants as slaves and make a fortune out of the business. Cobden regarded the utility of colonies mainly as a question of money, and he felt convinced that when we had lost sufficiently we should be compelled to retire from them. Other statesmen, like Cornwall Lewis, have also been deeply impressed with the necessity of retiring by degrees from a position which was dangerous and unprofitable. Lord John Russell, however, was not of that number. "When I was young," he said, "it was thought to be the work of a wise statesman that he had turned a small kingdom into a great empire. In my old age it appears to be thought the object of statesmen to turn a great empire into a small kingdom." And Lord Russell's opinion has prevailed. It is now seen that British manufactures are fast being excluded from the Continent of Europe and from many of the States of America, and that it is a fortunate thing that we have Australia, Africa, and India to resort to for purposes of trade and manufactures and for the food necessary to keep our population alive. The world is seen to be shrinking, and the nations are busy endeavouring to occupy the portions that remain to secure an outlet for their men and for their goods. This feeling of inter-dependence between the colonies or the mother-country has fostered an Imperial instinct and a just appreciation of their relative duties. There is no longer jealousy of England or a desire to sever the connexion which exists between them, and on the other hand there is a frank acceptance of their position as members of a Great Empire, with its ancient traditions and an earnest desire to help forward the solution of the great problems of confederation and defence. Schemes of confederation have been put forward, and discussed not merely as academic questions but under the auspices of statesmen like Lord Salisbury and by the leading statesmen of our colonies and dependencies. There is little doubt that with the growing solidarity of the Empire the necessity of confederation will become more and more apparent. Mr. Stead in his prophetic way sees in the distant future a confederation of the English-speaking races including America and India.

The casual and unsystematic way in which colonization extended has given occasion for great differences in the ways and methods of government in the colonies, which are allowed a free hand in their internal affairs. In India, on the contrary, the British Government has always showed the greatest desire to interfere and to control the measures taken by the administration. For near a century there used to be a periodical stock-taking as it were of the methods of government and of the results attained, and it cannot be denied that on the whole the objects sought were the good of the people and of the country. No doubt wars were frequently undertaken on grounds which have not appeared to be justifiable, but as the unwritten facts relating to the history of India are being brought to light, it is becoming apparent that such wars were unavoidable. It is impossible for a civilized and peaceful State to submit to continual anarchy or misrule across the border, and in process of time the inevitable absorption takes place. What has been done in India is now being repeated in Africa, where Matabele and Uganda and Mashonaland must disappear one after another as barbarous and warlike States and reappear as peaceful and prosperous districts of South Africa. Here in India notwithstanding our wars we have laid the foundation of a strong and just government, which is not to be excelled in any part of the world. We have enforced peace and promoted public works, while spreading education and fighting plague, pestilence, and famine. We have made simple and just laws, and we have protected the peasantry in the enjoyment of their rights by a laborious survey and record of their tenures. Think of India as it was, says Mr. Lecky, with its endless wars of race and creed, its savage oppressions, its fierce anarchies, its barbarous customs, and then consider what it is to have established from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin a reign of perfect peace; to have conferred upon more than 250 millions of the human race perfect religious freedom, perfect security of life, liberty, and property; to have planted in the midst of these teeming multitudes a strong central Government, steadily occupied in preventing famine, alleviating disease, extirpating cruel customs, and multiplying the agencies of civilisation and progress. This is the mission of that conquest of India which Cobden regarded with an "eye of despair." What work, replies Mr. Lecky, has ever contributed more largely to reduce the great sum of human misery and to add to the possibilities of human happiness. It is true that our Viceroys and Governors are chosen from party considerations, and family has counted for something but in dealing with the problems of Indian administration they have invariably shown themselves to be above party, and in directing the work to their hand they have attained renown. I believe, says Mr. Lecky, it will be found if we consider the three elements of character, capacity, and experience that our Indian or Colonial Governors represent a higher level of ruling qualities than has been attained by any line of hereditary Sovereigns or by any line of elected Presidents. No higher praise could be given. There is even more to be done in the future than there has been done in the past. We in India have to do our share, the colonies must do theirs, England may be trusted to do her share to help forward the unity and consolidation of that great Empire which comprises one-fifth of the human race, spread over every part of the world, and which is still touched with the tints of sunrise.

THE more senior of the officers of the Telegraph Department are very much perturbed by the question of the extension of the period of service of the present Director-General of Telegraphs, and we hear that the matter will come under the consideration of Government at an early date. The sanctioned strength of that Department is eighty-four, and there are now seventy-eight officers, divided amongst seven classes, the Director-General being a class by himself at the summit. The pay of the first class is Rs. 3,000 per mensem, that of the officer filling the class of Deputy Director-General is Rs. 2,000, while two Directors in class three have salaries of Rs. 1,600. These are the prizes of the Department, the chief prize being, of course, the post of the Director-General. The argument for granting the extension is that in the opinion of the Government of India it is desirable to reward Mr. Brooke for the manner in which he has performed his duties, and that, as he will not obtain the age of 55 years until the 12th March, 1897, it is inexpedient to remove him from his appointment until that date. It seems invidious to raise any objection to the course proposed, and the officers of the Department admit that the excellent service of the present Director-General deserves recognition. But they hold also that the recognition ought to take some form which would not have the effect of barring many other deserving officers from steps in the department to which they have a legitimate claim. Promotion in the department has from various causes been very slow, and the proposed extension would further block it, and for several officers block it for ever. The present Director-General owes his advancement, which was exceptionally rapid, chiefly to his capacity; but he was undoubtedly aided by the fact that he entered the Department when he was fifteen years and a-half old. He was one of the seventy-one officers recruited in 1857 for the purpose of introducing the Morse system of telegraphy into India, and did good work in their day. Only four of the "Morse Assistants" are now in the Department, and of these the next on the list for promotion will retire by the age rule in the present year, while the Director-General's period of office expires in 1895. To put it shortly, the case is this, that several officers who are now fifty, or nearly, will be shut out from promotion altogether if their junior receives an extension until the year 1897, while those below them will also be kept back. Promotion in the Telegraph Department having been excessively slow for some years in consequence of over-recruitment between the years 1868 and 1872, a scheme of retirement on special pensions was introduced in October, 1887. Several officers availed themselves of that opportunity of retiring, and although promotion was for a time stimulated, the prospects of the senior officers are by no means bright, particularly for those officers who joined the Department in the years 1868-71. These officers had to pass a limited competitive examination after having been nominated candidates by the Secretary of State, and some seventy officers in all entered the Department in those years. The major portion of the appointments were, under the instructions of the Secretary of State, offered to those who had been disappointed of Queen's Cadetships or had special claims on the Indian Government. Next year, the Director-General will have completed thirty-eight years in harness with infinite credit to himself and advantage to the State, and he is still young. The Government should surely be able to find some means of rewarding him for his long and valuable services without marring the prospects of others, whose claims also deserve recognition.

AJMERE-MERWARA, the district over which Colonel G. H. Trevor is Chief Commissioner, has just issued an administration report, which is, in most respects, a report of progress. The total number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards is fourteen, at least, it was at the close of the official year 1891-92, for that is the year which is dealt with in this very much belated document. Unfavourable seasons prevented the estates from paying in full the "dami" instalments due from some, and necessitated suspensions of Government demand and cesses. Several of the estates had to borrow money to defray the working expenses of the year. Four Thakurs attained their majority during the period under report, and are doubtless by this time directing the government of their territory with a due appreciation of whatever things are just and right. Under the head of police we learn of an augmented force and a remarkable increase of dacoity. There was not a single case in 1890, and only five in the last preceding ten years; but the recent cases were due to disturbances which led to the commission of many offences technically defined as dacoity "but which the Commissioner thinks should be described as, grain rioting," since they were the outcome of resentment against Borah money-lenders, who, owing to the failure of rain and the unfavourable nature of the season refused advances either in grain or cash to cultivators who had been accustomed to look on such advances as a matter almost of right. The rapid spread of these disturbances, after they had once commenced, rendered it necessary for the troops to be called out to assist the police and even to fire on the rioters, seven of whom, and one chowkidar lost their lives. But the Commissioner finds consolation in the reflection that the demonstration had the effect of quelling an outburst of lawlessness, as transient as it was misguided, so effectually that although distress subsequently increased in intensity, there was but little crime during several trying months. So promptly and efficiently did the police take action that seven hundred and forty-nine convictions were obtained. Whipping was resorted to in punishment of some four hundred of the prisoners, and this doubtless was found more efficacious than sentencing them to big terms of imprisonment. Jail administration, moreover, was very satisfactory. The scarcity which is held to account for an increase in criminal cases is also made to account for the falling-off of civil suits. In Municipal affairs good work has been done. The unsettled state of things formerly reported at Ajmere has disappeared, and the Municipal machinery is working smoothly. Public Works have been pushed on and irrigation extended. As regards education there has been a retrogression, twenty schools having closed, and pretty nearly fourteen hundred scholars disappeared from the rolls. This fact, too, is attributed to scarcity, which seems more or less to have disturbed the whole economy of the State.

THE Victoria Cross which has been conferred upon Surgeon-Major Lloyd is the honour appropriate for the dash and self-abnegation he displayed in the operations at Sima. Though not a recognised expedition from a military point of view, there was more severe fighting than has taken place on the frontier since the annexation of Burma. There were no despatches, but the Chief Commissioner of Burma in a letter to the Government of India, Foreign Department, strongly recommended the grant of various rewards to the British and other officers who were attached to the military police employed. In the communication, the Chief Commissioner refered to Surgeon-Major Lloyd saying:—"This officer conducted his duties throughout with the greatest assiduity and disregard of danger. I am to invite special attention to his gallant conduct on the occasion when Captain Morton was killed, and to express a hope that Surgeon-Major Lloyd may be recommended for the Victoria Cross." He distinguished himself during the storming of a block-house. Captain Boyce Morton rushed to the assistance of a picquet, which was badly pressed. That officer was seriously wounded when without the stockade, and it was owing to the gallantry of Dr. Lloyd, that he was carried to shelter. Unfortunately he subsequently died. The Doctor was then the only British officer with the sepoys engaged, but he directed the operations without neglecting the legitimate duties of his office. Surgeon-Major Lloyd was recommended for the Victoria Cross, and the sepoys who assisted to carry in Captain Morton, for the Distinguished Service Order. No Victoria Cross was ever more appropriately awarded.

ONE of the dearest privileges of the Gloucestershire Regiment for years has been to wear a diminutive sphinx at the back of their helmets yet an economical officer in charge of the Army Clothing Department has sought to save the few pence it cost by depriving them of it. The badge was frequently noticed and remarked upon while the regiment was at Colaba, and the history of the badge was related in a record of its services which we published at the time. When fighting in Egypt the regiment was almost annihilated, being suddenly surrounded by the enemy. But the rear rank faced about and back to back the two lines fought until relieved. To commemorate their gallantry and the pluck with which they held their ground they were granted the privilege of wearing a badge at the back as well as in the front of the head-dress. This was but a fitting reward, and the regiment is justly proud of it. Yet, no sooner was the new Director of Army Clothing appointed, than he ordered the helmets just being served out at Home to the first battalion to be issued minus the badge. It was not to be supposed that this cherished distinction would be relinquished without a struggle. The War Office was appealed to, and after six weeks' correspondence it has been decided to allow the regiment to retain the badge. In 1801 the distinction was won and it has been worn uninterruptedly for ninety-two years. The regiment which carried it is to be congratulated upon having defeated the department which would have deprived it of its distinction in order to save, perhaps, five pounds per annum.

ACCORDING to reports from Japan shipments of cotton made prior to the agreement between the Japan Spinners Association and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are penalised to the same extent as they would be if now shipped by the associated lines. That is to say, that holders of stocks in Japan have to pay, before the Mills will purchase, a fine of dols. 1·50 per bale for importing the cotton by the three lines although at the time it was shipped there was no other possible means of transport. The Hiogo market report of 15th November states:—"Cotton, Indian, is still neglected, and business has been confined to clearing off sales of old stock at prices in favour of buyers. The arrangement made by an Association of spinners to confine the importation of cotton from Bombay to the steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has come into operation and members are proscribed from outside purchases under a penalty of fifty cents per picul."

THE American yacht Valiant, 886 tons, under the command of Captain H. Morrison, sailed yesterday for Calcutta.

THROUGH the exertions of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, a capital Xmas tree with tea and sports was got up for the children of the station at Sholapur. About 300 children attended. The day's proceedings concluded with a ball at night, at which Government officials and non-railway element were guests of the railway staff.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th December 1893 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1892 of 24,291 maunds and Rs. 13,546 in the earnings.

EVERY Department of the Government of India is being made to feel the financial strain which now exists, observes the *Pioneer*. At this season Departmental Officers are framing their budgets for submission to the Finance Minister. This year they have not merely to "cut their coat according to their cloth," but to patch and turn their old raiment and forego all hope of anything new. Imperative military requirements will, of course, be respected, but not one rupee additional will be forthcoming. As to public works the railway lines under construction will be continued, but there can be no launching out into new projects, however promising they may seem. Now should be the opportunity for private enterprise; but even the provision of interest on capital raised by companies becomes a serious matter when the Government cannot make both ends meet, and there is the strongest disinclination to incur further sterling liabilities. So the development of the country by means of fresh communications is in danger of being checked, and worse than that, existing lines may be starved in the matter of mintenance. This is a point which should not be overlooked: the wear and tear of railways goes on unceasingly, and unless the permanent way is kept in the best order and the rolling-stock renewed and improved, the lines will suffer. Expenditure may be deferred for a year, but this only means that the outlay thereafter will be greater than ever, and meanwhile traffic may suffer.

IT is to be hoped that "telephotos" is not a word that will be successfully foisted on the English language. The name has been given to a new means of electrical signalling, whether by day or night, designed for the use of the naval, military, merchant-marine, lighthouse, and life-saving services. At the Royal United Service Institution, Colonel Gouraud has given a lecture explanatory of the new invention, with practical demonstrations of its application. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., was in the chair.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AUSTRALIAN INVITATION TO THE [illegible] AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

DECLINED FOR DOMESTIC REASONS.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York have declined the invitation of the Australian Colonies for domestic reasons, whilst however warmly thanking the Australians.

VICTORIA CROSS TO SURGEON-MAJOR LLOYD.

Her Majesty the Queen has conferred the Victoria Cross on Surgeon-Major Lloyd for his bravery at Sima in the Kachin Hills.

PROMOTION TO INDIAN OFFICERS.

LATER.

Captains Alban and Atkinson of the Indian Staff Corps have been promoted to the rank of Major for services in the Kachin Hills, and Captains Caulfield and Hugh Taylor and Lieutenant Henegan receive the Distinguished Service Order for their services in Burmah against the Chins.

OTHER HONORS.

Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, Assistant Secretary, Foreign Office, has been created a Knight Commander of the Bath, and Colonel William Colville, a Companion of the same Order.

THE STATE OF SICILY.

Latest advices from Sicily state that severe rioting is daily renewed throughout the Island, and that it now almost amounts to an insurrection.

General Morra has been appointed Governor of the Island in view of the repression of the disturbances.

GREEK FINANCE IMPROVING.

ATHENS, JAN. 2.

The Greek Budget for 1894 gives the receipts at eighty-seven million one hundred thousand drachmai and the expenses at eighty-six million four hundred thousand drachmai.

The balance will be applied to improving the position of the country's creditors, and the money market by the gradual withdrawal of banknotes.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 3.

Colonel Bisset, the new Director-General of Railways, takes up his appointment this week.

FAREWELL BALL TO LORD AND LADY LANSDOWNE.

A farewell ball to Lord and Lady Lansdowne will be given in the Town Hall at Calcutta, on the 22nd instant.

THE P. W. DEPARTMENT SECRETARYSHIP.

Mr. O'Callaghan arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday, and resumed charge of the Secretaryship of the Public Works Department.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Major Meade, Political Agent, Bhopal, is likely to act for Colonel Robertson at Rewah, when the latter officer proceeds to Beluchistan as Revenue Commissioner.

MAINTENANCE OF LAND RECORDS.

The Conference, sitting in Calcutta under the presidency of Sir Edward Buck, to discuss the subject of maintenance of land records, has held several meetings during the last few days. It is understood they have had under consideration the system in force in the various Provinces with a view to the reduction of expenditure, if possible, and has given their attention to the draft rules for Behar, published with Sir Antony MacDonnell's Minute, and the Bill for the Maintenance of Records.

Mr. Macnaghten, Secretary to the Indigo Planters' Association, has arrived in Calcutta to represent the planters, and Mr. Gibbon, Manager, Bettiah Raj, is expected to state the case on behalf of the Behar Landholders' Association and watch their interests during the proceedings of the Conference.

EARTHQUAKE IN BURMA.

A telegram, dated Myingyan, 2nd January, states :—"A slight but distinct shock of earthquake was felt here at 16 hours and 20 minutes, Madras time. The direction of the wave was apparently North to South. Timbers of wooden buildings were heard to creak, and bells on the pagodas to ring violently. No damage was done."

THE CASE OF MR. HARRISON.

In reference to the case of Mr. Harrison, a Punjab Civilian, who was recently dismissed from the service, it was pointed out that Mr. Harrison was at home when tha papers on the case were forwarded to the Secretary of State, and that he was heard by the Secretary of State in person with the result that his Lordship and the Government of India decided that his services could not be retained.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Imperial Legislative Council assembles on Thursday in Calcutta, for the purpose of enabling Sir Alexander Miller, to make a statement regarding the Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

At a meeting of the Viceregal Council to-morrow Sir Alex. Miller will move that the Bill to Amend the Small Cause Court Act of 1882 be referred to a Select Committee, and that the Land Acquisition Act Bill be also referred to the Select Committee.

THE VICEROY ON THE S. S. BOADICEA.

Lord and Lady Lansdowne will attend at a Ball on the s. s. Boadicea to-night, after dining with Admiral Kennedy and the officers.

"THE NAVAL DEFENCE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 3.

The *Madras Mail* has commenced publishing a series of articles on the naval defence of India from the pen of one best known to naval experts. To-day's article discusses the probability of a hostile fleet assembling in Indian waters before the outbreak of war and the inadequacy of the East Indian Squadron to cope with it.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, BOMBAY ARMY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 3.

Rumour has it that it is extremely probable that Colonel Curtis will succeed General Gatacre as Adjutant General, Bombay Army.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JAN. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s Thames, arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66
Bar Silver	31½

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. WARD, Chief Commissioner, Assam, is due in Calcutta about the middle of next month, and will then submit to the Government of India his final proposals regarding the transfer of the Chittagong Hill Tracts from Bengal to Assam. The question is now one which turns simply on the financial arrangement between the Government of India and the two Provinces.

THE injection of morphine is not yet extirpated by the recently passed Morphine Ordinance. Cases of prosecution for injection continue to come before the Magistrates, and are usually punished by the infliction of fines ranging from 15 dols. to 25 dols., with alternative terms of imprisonment of one or two months.

As the Bengal Chamber of Commerce addressed a memorial to the Opium Commission, reviewing the whole question in an exhaustive "and somewhat exhausting" essay, the Upper India Chamber has wisely confined itself to an expression of concurrence. In doing so, however, the Committee point out that the importance of the trade between India and Europe in poppy seed has apparently been overlooked. "The Committee think it hardly likely that European consumers of the seed are willing to abandon its use, and most certainly growers, as well as the mercantile community in this country, will not tamely submit to the cultivation being classed as a penal offence, and it is obvious that nothing short of such a measure could possibly be expected to stop the production of the drug, since, if the plant is permitted to be grown like any other crop, opium will inevitably be extracted from it, as has been the custom for centuries past."

THE Divorce case of Henderson v. Henderson was heard in the English Courts the other day. It was a petition presented by the wife, Mrs. Ada Henderson, praying for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the desertion and misconduct of her husband, Mr. William Robert Henderson. Mr. Deane appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Pritchard for the respondent, but there was no defence. Mrs. Ada Henderson said she was married to respondent on Dec. 7, 1882, at St. Paul's Cathedral, at Calcutta. They afterwards resided in India, and there was one child born in 1883. On account of failing health she was compelled to sail for England in the autumn of 1884, and when she took her leave of the respondent he said he would join her in England as soon as he could. Since her leaving India affectionate letters passed between her and her husband, but she had never seen the respondent since. While she was living in England she heard that the respondent was in Dublin, and she wrote to him there, but no answer had been received to her letter. Subsequently she heard the respondent had gone to Africa. That would be in 1886. She again heard some time after that year that the respondent was in London, and she again wrote to him at his club in St. George's, Hanover Square, but, like the rest of her letters, that one remained unanswered. She had received no support from the respondent since she left India, and she had been residing at St. Leonards for some years. In 1891 she heard that the respondent was living with another woman in Brook Street, Hanover Square, and Charing Cross Mansions, and the present suit was instituted. Annie Law said she was engaged at the house in Brook Strset, Hanover Square. In 1891 a gentleman visited a lady who lived there, and frequently stayed with her, but she did not know the gentleman's name. The lady and gentleman lived as man and wife. She had identified a photo of the respondent, and she had also seen a gentleman named Barnett. Mr. Stanley Barnett then gave further evidence as to the identification of the respondent, and the Judge granted a decree *nisi* with cost, subject to the marriage being proved to be in proper form by the authorities from the India Office.

A REMARKABLE French character has just died in the Marquis de Reys. "It was he," says a contemporary, "who conceived the idea of forming a colony at Port-Breton, in Oceania. With the aid of fallacious circulars he succeeded in obtaining funds for the realisation of his fantastic enterprise. Unfortunately he put most of them into his own pocket, and spent the remainder in sending to the imaginary colony a number of his victims, who died there of starvation. Prosecuted for swindling, he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. It was this case which suggested to Mr. Alphonse Daudet his amusing 'Port-Tarrascon.'

ADMIRAL DE GAMA has joined the Brazilian Revolutionists, though it is uncertain whether he will go with Admiral de Mello to the length of restoring the Monarchy. He issued a manifesto declaring it advisable that the country should decide what form of Government should rule it in future. He appeals to the army not to persist in defending the Government, which has destroyed the credit of the country among foreign nations. The entire medical staff of the navy, hitherto neutral, has joined Admiral de Gama.

A DREADFUL affair is reported from Pernambuco. The authorities seized fifteen officers and the crew of the guardship Parahyba. There was no proof of their intention to join the Admiral de Mello, and they professed themselves innocent of any criminal act, but the authorities ordered them forthwith to be shot without trial. Exasperated at the injustice of the sentence, they all shouted at the moment of firing "Long live de Mello." This produced such an impression on the troops who reluctantly obeyed their orders, that they tried to fire so as not to hit, and only killed five. They refused to shoot the remainder, who were then put in prison.

SIGNOR Crispi has practically constructed a Cabinet. It is understood that he will at once set to work to grapple with Italy's financial embarrassments. He is fortunate to secure the assistance at the Treasury of Signor Sonino, who possesses a complete grasp of the financial situation, and has decided views on the measures to be taken to deal with existing evils.

FRIGHTFUL outrages are reported from Italy. At the town of Bitento, a custom house officer named Curci, assisted by the gendarmes, prevented a projected firework display. The mob attacked the gendarmes with stones. They retaliated with their revolvers, aud one peasant was killed ; but the the gendarmes were eventually beaten off. The mob then seized Signor Curci, poured petroleum over him, and set him on fire. He was rescued, still breathing, but shockingly injured. On Sunday serious riots occurred in the Commune of Giardinello in Sicilly. The troops called out to repress them, mistaking the order of an officer, fired on the crowd killing eight and wounding fourteen. The populace, however, attacked them so furiously that they were forced to retire. The mob then seized the town clerk and his wife, killed them, and cut off their heads, which they carried away on pikes. The entire island of Sicily is in a state of more or less aggressive lawlessness, as indeed it has been for some time past. At Partnico the municipal guard have fled from tne town, the populace have forced the provision dealers to lower their prices, and have refused to pay octroi duties ; while bands of peasants are scouring the adjacent country to prevent the agricultural labourers from working.

SIR W. BROADBENT bore public testimony, a few days ago, to the value of nurses as a life-saving agency, and few men know better than he how much depends on trained and skilful nursing. We refer to this fact, writes a contemporary, in order to call attention to our deficiencies in India, so far as nursing arrangements are concerned. A feeble voice from the far East has once or twice been heard pleading for more nurses, but it was really a voice from the ranks, and has not produced the desired effect. Enteric fever claims many victims in all grades of the Army in India, but those who suffer most severely, and, it may be added, who cost the country most, are the young men composing the rank and file. The proposal which has already been put forward is to the effect that, where there are not sufficient nurses, the married women of battalions should be trained to look after the sick. This seems to be an eminently practical idea, and would, no doubt, pay, over and over again, any little expense arising from its adoption. It would be gratifying to hear that something had been done to give effect to it.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji in the chair. There were also present :—The Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Grattan Geary, G. W. Roughton, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, and Dr. Viegas.

A QUESTION OF GRATUITY TO A MARKET INSPECTOR.

The Committee considered a letter, dated 30th ultimo, from Mr. Edulji Manockji, late Inspector of Private Markets, stating that he was called upon to retire from 1st November last under the Commissioner's ruling. Applicant requested that, in consideration of his services of eighteen years, the Committee would be pleased to grant him a gratuity.

Mr. K. M. Shroff thought that the applicant had a record of good services, and as he was not on the pension list, he should be granted some gratuity in view of the good work he had done.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that the Inspector was not entitled either to gratuity or pension ; and he was asked to retire as he was deemed quite unfit to work on account of old age.

Mr. Roughton suggested that the matter be referred to the Commissioner for favour of a report as to whether or not he would recommend the Standing Committee or the Corporation to grant a gratuity to the applicant.

The Commissioner remarked that, if the Committee desired he had no objection to make a report, but he distinctly gave them to understand that the question of gratuity would be quite outside that of the pension awarded to Municipal servants.

Mr. Roughton said that there was no question of pension, which the applicant was not entitled to draw according to the rules.

Mr. Carroll said he was informed that the man was in affluent circumstances, and had Mr. Wimbridge's furniture in his house. (Laughter.) As the Commissioner had stated the man was over 65 years of age, and was no longer fit to do his work; and he should, therefore, retire. He had served them a fairly long time, but that was not sufficiently long to entitle him to any consideration. There were cases in which many servants had served for twenty-five or thirty years, and still no gratuity was granted to him. Mr. Carroll saw no reason whatever to send the matter before the Corporation.

Mr. Shroff desired to know on what grounds Mr. Carroll alleged that the applicant was in affluent circumstances. Had the man got any investments in Banks or shares in joint stock concerns ? (Laughter).

Mr. Carroll replied that he had been informed by a member that the Inspector was in very good circumstances.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy had seen the applicant's carriage and horse with silver-mounted harness. It was really a splendid turn-out. (Laughter.)

The chairman was of opinion that the Committee had nothing to do with the applicant's possessing Mr. Wimbridge's furniture and a splendid turn-out ; but what they had to do was to consider whether or not be deserved a gratuiity for his long services.

Mr. Roughton then proposed that the applicant's letter be sent to the Commissioner for favour of a report as to whether he would recommend the Standing Committee to submit his case to the Corporation with a view to a gratuity being granted to the applicant as a special case.

Mr. Carroll said that the case was a very clear one, and it was not worth their while to send it before the Corporation. They should not waste any time, but should summarily dispose of the question without putting the Commissioner to the trouble of reporting on it, since the Commissioner had already given his opinion distinctly.

The Commissioner was quite willing to undergo the trouble of reporting ou the matter if the Committee desired him to do so. But he submitted that, as remarked by Mr. Carroll, there could be no possible ground for a gratuity simply because a man, who was not on the pension list, served them for a certain period of time. So far back as the year 1881, the applicant was officially informed that he would not be allowed under the rules any pension or gratuity. The applicant had not made any contribution to the pension fund. The Commissioner then read a letter from the Superintendent of Markets, who stated that the Inspector was an old and worn-out man. He had no objection to submit a report to the Standing Committee on the applicant's letter, but he liked to express his opinion that such applications ought not to be encouraged.

Mr. Carroll agreed with the Commissioner in his remark that the applications of those persons who were not entitled either to pensions or gratuity should not be encouraged.

The Hon. Mr. Oxenham remarked that the Committee should decline to grant a gratuity to the applicant. He moved an amendment to the effect that the Standing Committee should inform the Inspector that they did not see their way to pay any gratuity to him, he being not on the pension list.

Mr. Carroll seconded the amendment, which was lost on a division.

Mr. Roughton's proposition was then put to the vote, and carried by a majority of four against three votes.

After transacting other business, the Committee adjourned.

NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT BALL.

OF the series of functions of social revelry, which have of late taken place at the Town Hall, by far the most brilliant was the dance given last night by Lieutenant-Colonel Ryley and the Officers of the 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment. The Hall was most tastefully and artistically decorated, and in spectacular effect the scene was one of unusual splendour. Lord and Lady Harris honoured the company by their presence. On their arrival at the Town Hall a guard-of-honour of one hundred rank-and-file of the 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment presented arms. Amongst those present were : Brigadier-General Budgen, Major-General Blundell, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood, Lieutenant-Colonel Mrs. and the Misses Empson, Dr. and Mrs. Grayfoot, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Commander and Mrs. Black, and a large number of other distinguished civil and military officers.

The programme included eighteen well-chosen dances, the music being supplied by the Band of the 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment. Dancing which commenced at 9-30 p.m., was continued till the small hours of the morning with much zest and spirit. Lieutenant-Colonel Ryley and the Officers of his regiment must be heartily congratulated on the unqualified success which the dance proved to be ; the sweet reminiscences of which does not seem likely to fade away for many a day to come. The Officers were indefatigable in their endeavours to please the company. Lord and Lady Harris who seemed to be much pleased with the entertainment, left the Town Hall at a late hour, amidst the loud cheers of the company.

ONE is almost inclined, in reading the *Gazette of India*, writes the Allahabad paper, to believe that by some printer's error the name of the Director-General of Indian Telegraphs has been inserted by a mistake among the new Companions of that Order. But this can scarcely be the case, and thus the public will reluctantly be driven to the conclusion that the old system of reward is too firmly established to be readily overthrown. But one may well ask what the Telegraph Department as a whole will think of the decoration given to their chief. Year after year the Government record their high appreciation of the work done by the Department, and the public have long ago recognised that it shares with the Post Office the credit of being admirably administered. Its service of messages is excellent ; and its progress has been so steady and so much in keeping with the development of the country, that one is struck by the great results achieved. From Gilgit to beyond Bhamo, from New Chaman to Gnatong, the wires have been stretched regardless of physical obstacles, and not a tract of new territory is added to the Empire without the telegraph officer following close on the heels of the soldier. Lord Roberts took pains before he left India to express his admiration of the work done by the Department, and later still Sir Mortimer Durand must have felt how much his difficult work at Kabul was facilitated by the line which linked Landi Kotal with the Indian system on the Peshawur border. Again, in Burma the work done since the annexation of Theebaw's kingdom has been beyond all praise, and the heavy loss of life among the men engaged therein shows that their labours were of the most dangerous and trying kind. A C.I.E. would have been a fitting reward for the Assistant Superintendents with the field parties : they will know what they can expect when their chief receives it. At the close of the Afghan war Mr. Brooke, then a Director, might have had the Companionship of the Order, but he preferred that it should go to Messrs. Pitman, Luke and Barker, who had been engaged throughout in field work during the campaign. Is there not some strange mistake then in giving him the honour so late in the day.

SIR ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the paragraphs that have appeared in some of the recent issues of your paper regarding the military careers of the late Sir Alexander Cunningham and his brother, I write to say that the person to whose considerate kindness they owed their commissions was Sir Walter Scott. I gave the story as told by Lockhart in his life of the great novelist, who, visiting London in the middle of the year 1828, frequently saw Sir Alexander's father both at Chantrey's Studio as well as his own house.

"Breakfasting one morning with Allan Cunningham, and commending one of his publications, he looked round the table, and said : "What are you going to make of all these boys, Allan ? " "I asked that question often at my own heart," said Allan, "and I cannot answer it." "What does the eldest point to ?" "The eldest would fain be a soldier, Sir Walter—and I have half a promise of a commission in the king's army for him ; but I wish rather he would go to India, for there the pay is a maintenance, and one does not need interest at any step to get on." Scott dropped the subject, but went an hour afterwards to Lord Melville (who was now President of the Board of Control), and begged a cadetship for young Cunningham. Lord Melville promised to enquire if he had one at his disposal, in which case he would gladly save the son of honest Allan : but the point being thus left doubtful, Scott meeting Mr. John Loch, one of the East India Directors, at dinner the same evening, at Lord Stafford's, applied to him, and received an immediate assent. On reaching home at night, he found a note from Lord Melville, intimating that he had inquired, and was happy in complying with his request. Next morning, Sir Walter appeared at Sir F. Chantrey's breakfast table, and greeted the sculptor (who is a brother of the angler) with—"I suppose it has sometimes happened to you to catch one trout (which was all you thought of) with the fly, and another with the hopper. I have done so, and I think I shall land them both. Don't you think Cunningham would like very well to have cadetships for two of those fine lads ?' "To be sure he would," said Chantrey, "and if you will secure the commissions, I'll make the outfit easy." Great was the joy in Allan's household on this double good news ; but I should add, that before the thing was done he had to thank another benefactor. Lord Melville, after all, went out of the Board of Control before he had been able to fulfil his promise ; but his successor, Lord Ellenborough, on hearing of the circumstances of the case, desired Cunningham to set his mind at rest ; and both his young men are new prospering in the India service."

Of Allan himself, Sir Walter had a high opinion as will be seen from the following extract from his diary :—

"November 14 ([illegible]).—We breakfasted at Allan Cunningham's—honest Allan—a real and true Scotsman of the old cast. A man of genius, besides, who only requires the tact of knowing when and where to stop, to attain the universal praise which ought to follow it. I look upon the alteration of 'Its home and its house,' and 'A wet sheet and a flowing sea,' as among the best songs going. His prose has often admirable passages, but he is obscure, and overlays his meaning, which will not do nowadays, when he who runs must read."

There is, however, little that is obscure and much that is both instructive and pleasant reading in the "[illegible] of the most eminent British Painters, Sculptors, &c.," which is, moreover, characterised by sound and liberal views of art. Cunningham was one of the first to recognize and bring to notice the beauties that lay partially obscured by eccentricities of manner in the poetry and painting of William Blake.—Yours, &c.,

P. J. G.

FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD W. BERESFORD.

THE farewell dinner given on Saturday night to Lord William Beresford by his friends at Calcutta was a great success, as 180 gentlemen gathered in the ball room of the Town Hall which was effectively decorated with Eton blue and white. The Hon'ble Mr. Charles Moore occupied the chair, and among those present were Admiral Kennedy, Lord Brassey, the Maharaja of Kooch Behar General Brackenbury, Mr. Justice Macpherson, Major-Generals Collen and Galbraith, Colonel Ardagh, representatives of Calcutta society generally, and several sportsmen from up-country. The Chairman in proposing the health of the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne, said that he was sure all present would drink it with enthusiasm. Lord and Lady Lansdowne had won the hearts of all, and their approaching departure carried with it a feeling of personal loss, arising from the affection and esteem they had so universally inspired—he, because he was straight loyal and true ; and she because she was personally charming. (Loud cheers.) The health was drunk with enthusiasm, and the Chairman then rose to propose the toast of the guest of the evening.

After the applause had subsided, Mr. Moore spoke to his long acquaintance with "Bill" Beresford, whom he knew first over thirty years ago in the playing fields of Eton. Speaking of his eighteen years in India, he said he could best cut him into four—the soldier, the official, the sportsman, and the social companion. As a soldier there were those present who could glean facts to set forth his worth ; but there was no need for this, as he bore on his breast the sign manual of merit in the proud insignia of the Victoria Cross. (Cheers.) As an official, they had known him best as Military Secretary to three successive Viceroys. In that capacity he had raised his office to a science, and himself from an official into an institution, and acquired a reputation absolutely unique. His capacity was proved by the fact that he had been the choice and had acquired the confidence and esteem of successive men of high intellect and such different characters as Lords Ripon, Dufferin and Lansdowne. More than this, his worth had been recognised by a power higher even than a Viceroy, and testified to by his elevation to a Knighthood in the Order of the Indian Empire, of which he was already a member. (Loud cheers.) As a sportsman he could best be summed up as absolutely undefeated. His stable had for years been the mainstay of Calcutta racing. He had always horses to run and to back, bought freely, and was generally a dispensation of Providence to stewards. His most remarkable virtue was his exuberant cheerfulness when luck was against him. (Hear, hear.) After dwelling upon his great social popularity, the Chairman concluded by asking all present to drink his health as "a typical soldier, a capable official, an undefeated sportsman, a prince of good fellows, and a man of mark among us."

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and after musical honours, the band of the Rifle Brigade struck up "Auld Lang Syne," which was at once sympathetically sung.

Lord William Beresford, on rising to reply, was received with deafening cheers, and his speech was heartily applauded throughout, particularly when he referred to Mr. Archie Hills as having been the first to initiate him into the mysteries of pigsticking, which he placed absolutely above all sports of the field, and far above the pleasures of the turf. He acknowledged with feeling the great honour done him by his friends in thus bidding him farewell, and spoke regretfully of the severance of his long connection with India.

THE *Times* Cairo correspondent says that Sir John Stokes's visit is misinterpreted. He simply brings a complimentary message from the Queen to the Khedive on the occasion of the opening of the railway from Ismailia to Port Said. The French press denounces Sir John Stokes as an intruder. Reuter declares that the Egyptian Legislative Council will probably object to the payment of £54,000 demanded by the British Government to meet the extra expense attendant on the increase of the Army of Occupation this year. The Council, however, can merely protest ; their action will not prevent the payment of the amount. The Arabic journal *El Mokatham* published a statement on the proposals made by the Legislative Council to the Khedivial Government in regard to the budget. They suggested that the country be relieved of the charge of the Army of Occupation, that the expenses of the War Ministry be reduced by £100,000, and other changes, which, says the *Times'* correspondent at Cairo, would, if carried out, be utterly subversive of all the reforms hitherto effected. He, however, declares that the Council has no influence among the respectable portion of the community. Although it owes its creation and existence to England, it is being used as a tool of French intrigue, under the leadership of Riaz Pasha, who poses as the leader of the patriotic party.

THE Magistrates of Frankfort-on-the-Maine have decided that boycotting is not forbidden by German law. Herr Schmidt, a Deputy and journalist, was ordered by the authorities to pay a fine of 320 marks for having announced sixteen times in his paper that the Socialists had determined to boycott certain cafes, the proprietors of which refused to let them a room for their meetings. On appeal, the Magistrates decided that no fine could be enforced, although they severely condemned boycotting on moral grounds.

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT 1892.

PROVINCIAL REPORT FOR 1892.

THE report of the working of the Indian Factories Act is reviewed in the following resolution which was issued yesterday :—

The Provincial Report on the working of the Indian Factorie Act for the year 1892, submitted by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, in accordance with the orders noted in the margin, is the first report of its kind. The delay in the submission of the report is mainly due to this cause; but Government trust that the experience now gained will enable the Collector to submit the next report by the prescribed date.

During the year under report there were 253 factories at work in the Bombay Presidency, of which 119 are situated in the Town and Island of Bombay. Of the total number of factories (253) 14 cotton gin factories and cotton presses in Khandesh and 8 cotton presses in Bombay are reported to have employed less than 50 hands, but it is stated that the figures returned in the cases of these factories and presses represent only the permanent staff, much of the work being done by temporary hands employed by contractors, whose number varies from day to day. One hundred and fifty-seven factories worked all the year round, while 96, comprising the cotton gin factories and cotton presses, were seasonal, beginning work in November and continuing to run till March or June, according to the state of the market and the yield of the cotton harvest. Nine factories remained entirely uninspected, but it is explained that these were seasonal factories which the Collector could not arrange to visit during the working months.

The office of Inspector of Factories Bombay Presidency, was held for short periods, first by Mr. H. Monie, who during his tenure of office enquired into the effect of the amended Indian Factories Act on the employment of women in the cotton mills of Ahmedabad, and after Mr. Monie by Mr. N. A. Moos, who reverted to his permanent appointment in the Elphinstone College on 31st October 1892 ; and it has since then been vacant. Mr. Campbell's scheme for the amalgamation of the Departments of Boiler and Factory Inspection and the abolition of the separate appointment of Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, has been submitted to the Government of India. The question which Mr. Campbell has separately submitted as to the necessity of making temporary arrangements for the discharge of the duties of this office pending the decision of the Government of India on the scheme, is under the consideration of Government. Appointments of Medical Joint Inspectors of Factories have not yet been made, as the rules required to be laid down for their guidance are still under consideration.

It is satisfactory to note that the provisions of the Act regarding the weekly holiday and the midday rest are duly observed, and that no particular difficulty has been felt in enforcing them. Only one factory in the Presidency, (*viz.*, the Bombay Gas Works,) has been exempted under Clause (*c*) of Section 5 B (2) from the prohibition against Sunday work. Only two prosecutions were instituted during the year.

Mr. Jackson has, in paragraph 32 of his report, discussed the advisability of granting separate certificates to children in addition to the record in the mill registers. This point is under the separate consideration of Government.

The provisions of the rules under the Act on the subject of ventilation have been the subject of a correspondence between the Collector of Bombay and the Mill Owners' Association. It is not quite clear why Rule 5 should, as remarked by the Collector of Thana, have been found unworkable, as it is at the discretion of the Inspector to waive the provision as to the measurement of the ventilating openings, when he is satisfied that the ventilation is good, and the enforcement of the exact measurement of ten feet for each person would be an unnecessary hardship. Mr. Campbell thinks that, except in a few of the older factories, no very considerable changes would be required to meet the wishes of Government. The Governor in Council will, however, await the result of the correspondence with the Mill Owners' Association.

The health of the factory hands is reported to be not inferior to that of other persons of the same rank in life. The facts stated in paragraphs 11—17 of the report seem generally to support the conclusion that the work which the mill operatives in this Presidency are required to perform is not such as to affect their health as a class.

It is observed that the reports as regards indebtedness of mill hands are very vague, but that the only cause of debt specially connected with factory work is the Bombay system of keeping wages two months in arrears, which forces some hands to run into debt on first engagement or return from leave. Mr. Campbell considers that a more prompt payment of wages is both practicable and necessary. The Indian Factory Commission of 1890 was of opinion that the monthly wages of the operatives should be paid on the 15th of the month following that for which they were due ; but this was not considered to be a proper subject for legislation, and it was thought that the observance of a general rule by mill owners to the above effect would suffice.

In paragraph 24 of the report Mr. Campbell brings to notice that the meaning of the section which requires that women shall have one and a half hour's rest is sometimes misunderstood ; that in Broach, for instance, the women are reported to get only half an hour's rest in the middle of the day. Mr. Campbell remarks that it might perhaps be more convenient to the female operatives themselves to curtail the midday rest and let them return home earlier in the evening. A similar suggestion was made in Mr. Campbell's letter No. F.I.—24, dated 1st November 1892, and has already been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, has made certain suggestions to the Mill Owners' Association as to the best way of preventing accidents in replacing the belts on moving pulleys, and Government are glad to learn that some of these suggestions have been adopted by that body.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. B. FORD is transferred from the 40th to the 31st Punjab Infantry.

LIEUTENANT G. P. CAMPBELL, Royal Engineers, has been placed under orders for duty in India.

LIEUTENANT C. R. STAVELY, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, exchanges into the 1st Battalion with Lieutenant W. H. W. Steward.

LIEUTENANT F. L. BLOSSE proceeds home *en route* to join the 2nd Battalion West India Regiment on exchange from the Highland Light Infantry.

LIEUTENANTS B. M. L. BROADHURST and R. L. Ricketts are posted to the 11th Bengal Infantry and 10th Bengal Lancers, respectively, on completion of their year's duty with British Regiments.

LIEUTENANT R. MARTIN, 5th Punjab Infantry, has been granted 6 months' leave to Rawalpindi and Murree; and Lieutenant A. C. Stewart, Corps of Guides, 3 months to Rawalpindi, to study the language.

THE undermentioned remain at Home on extended leave:—Lieutenant C. A. Walker-Leigh, Gordon Highlanders, to 21st May next ; Lieutenant F. H. Moline, East Surrey Regiment, to 21st March ; and Captain W. H. Salmon, King's Royal Rifles, to 30th January.

UNDER telegraphic instructions from Army Headquarters, Surgeon-Lieutenant G. T. Birdwood, I. M. S. attached to the Station Hospital, Allahabad, is transferred to the Assam district, and directed to proceed, at once to Dibrugarh, and report himself for duty.

CAPTAIN L. O. WILLIAMS, 11th Hussars ; Lieutenant F. W. B. Gray, 4th Punjab Infantry ; Major C. H. Des Vœux, 36th Sikhs ; Captain W. M. Carpendale, 8th Bengal Cavalry ; and Lieutenant W. F. C. Tayler, 1st Punjab Cavalry, have been granted one year's leave out of India on private affairs.

CAPTAIN C. F. HARRISON, East Yorkshire Regiment, is posted to the 1st Battalion ; Lieutenant J. C. O. Fitz-Maurice, Highland Light Infantry, to the 2nd Battalion (on exchange from the 2nd Battalion West India Regiment) ; and Lieutenant S. H. Bickman, Rifle Brigade, to the 3rd Battalion.

UNDER instructions from Army Headquarters Surgeon-Major H. J. Peard, A. M. S., Station Hospital, Allahabad, is transferred to the Sirhind district, and directed to report himself to the Principal Medical Officer, Sirhind district, Umballa, as soon as possible, his services being urgently required.

THE subject for the Naval Essay which has to be written this year to compete for the gold medal of the Royal United Service Institution is "The tactics best adapted for developing the power of existing ships and weapons (gun, ram, and torpedo), which should regulate fleets, groups, and single vessels in action." We understand that the number of competitors who have sent in essays is rather below the average, but the very technical nature of the subject may have had an influence here. The three referees who have been selected by the Council of the Institution to name the best essay are Admiral Sir William Dowell, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Henry Rahson, C.B., and Captain Hugo Pearson ; and these officers have consented to act in this capacity.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

REGARDING the scheme of Commercial Education, proposed under the auspices of the Industrial Association of Western India, the following correspondence and resolution were issued by the Educational Department yesterday :—

Educational Department,
Bombay Castle, 29th December 1893.

Letter from Mr. M. B. Namjoshi, Honorary Secretary, Industrial Association of Western India, Poona, No. 1279, dated the 7th July 1893 :—

"Under instructions from the Committee of Management of the Industrial Association of Western India, I have the honour to forward, for the information of Government, two copies of the paper on Commercial Education read at the second Industrial Conference held here under the auspices of the Association, in September last.

"The Committee have desired me to suggest, for the favourable consideration of Government, that the time has arrived when the basis of the educational policy of Government can be further broadened so as to include in it instruction that will be practically useful to the large section of the population engaged in commercial pursuits.

"The paper read at the Conference suggests a good many questions which, the Committee believe, will have to be settled before any practical steps can be taken to introduce Commercial Education. The Conference wished that a Committee of gentlemen named in the resolution should consider these questions and draw up a scheme for submission to Government.

"The Committee of the Association, however, gave up that idea until at least they will be able to secure the co-operation of Government. Without such co-operation previously secured, the deliberations of a purely non-official Committee would bear little fruit. The principle must be accepted before any scheme can be usefully worked out in detail. Believing in the soundness of this advice, I have been directed by the Committee of the Association to request that you will be pleased to bring the matter under the favourable notice of Government, and to move them to be pleased to refer the paper to the Director of Public Instruction, who might be asked to submit a report suggesting how effect can best be given to the suggestions submitted by the paper. The Committee of the Association have authorized me to state, in the event of such reference being made to the Director of Public Instruction, that the Committee would feel it an honour to be allowed to offer their help to the Director in the formulation of such a scheme."

Government letter to Mr. M. B. Namjoshi, Honorary Secretary, Industrial Association of Western India, Poona, No. 1837, dated the 1st September 1893 :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1279, dated the 7th of July 1893, in which you request Government to refer to the Director of Public Instruction the paper on Commercial Education read before the Association in September last and printed in the Industrial Quarterly Review of Western India, Volume I, No. III, copies of which were received with your letter, dated the 20th August 1893, and to call on him to report in consultation with the Committee of the Association as to how effect can best be given to the suggestions made in the paper.

"2. In reply I am to state that the scheme of Commercial Education, now being tried at the Behramji Jijibhai Parsi Charitable Institution in Bombay, will form an useful example which will assist to guide Government as to the advisability and practicability of promoting a scheme of Comercial Education. At present Government is not prepared to go so far as to work out a scheme, such a step being likely to lead to hopes of funds being provided which this Government is not at this moment in a position to promise ; but Government will consult its officers and not lose sight of the subject."

Memorandum to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1838, dated 1st September 1893, forwarding to him copy of the above with copy of Mr. Namojoshi's letter No. 1279, dated the 7th July 1893, and the number of the Industrial Quarterly Review, with a request that he will favour Government with his opinion on the question.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 4519, dated the 30th November 1893 :—

"In reply to your No. 1838 of the 1st September 1893, I have the honour to submit a report, (No. C.B.-5265 of the 22nd instant) from the Educational Inspector, C. D., with which I concur."

Report by the Acting Educational Inspector, C. D., No. C.B.-5265, dated 22nd November 1893 :—

"With reference to your No. 3027 of September 11th, 1893, forwarding, for my opinion, a copy of correspondence which had passed between the Honorary Secretary, Industrial Association of Western India, and the Secretary to Government in the Educational Department, I have the honor to apologise for the delay which has occurred in replying to the reference.

"2. The cause of this delay is as follow :—On referring to the Industrial Quarterly Review, Volume I, No. III, I found that Mr. Joshi's paper on Commercial Education had been referred by a resolution of the Industrial Conference to a Select Committee who had been asked to draw up a scheme embodying the suggestions made by Mr. Joshi in his paper—*vide* page 7 of the publication in question. I at once wrote to Mr. Namjoshi on September 13th, asking that I might be supplied with a copy of any scheme drawn up by this Committee, as it would obviously be of great assistance to me in forming an opinion on the whole subject to have the advantage of the results of the deliberations of the Committee, which included a representative of the Educational Department.

"3. On October 17th, Mr. Namjoshi wrote referring me to his letter to Government now under consideration, but he did not state whether the Committee in question had ever met, and whether their consultations had borne any fruit. I accordingly addressed him again on October 20th, and from his reply, dated the 11th instant, I have ascertained that the Committee in question never met at all.

"4. It appears, therefore, that the resolution of the Conference was entirely without effect. This, I think, is a matter for regret, as the Committee was a good one, and one which could, presumably, have given very valuable advice both to the Industrial Association and to Government.

"5. Nearly a year after the meeting of the Conference in 1892, the Honorary Secretary addresses Government, and asks that a scheme may be formulated on the lines of Mr. Joshi's paper by Government in co-operation with the Association. In other words, Government is now asked to do the work entrusted to the special Committee which never met.

"6. Mr. Namjoshi states that the present proposal which throws the responsibility for action on Government is a sounder one than that which referred Mr. Joshi's paper to a Select Committee, exclusive of Government. I do not think that there is any justification for this view, and I think that Government may fairly hold that before they undertake to formulate a scheme of Commercial Education, they should receive evidence as to the necessity for such a scheme and suggestions as to the direction which it should take, and that such evidence and suggestions would naturally be afforded by the Industrial Association. I take it, that the *raison d'etre* of the Association is to ascertain and bring to the notice of Government directions in which the State may usefully encourage developments of trade and industry and industrial education, and I think it is a matter for regret that the Association should, after a long lapse of time, ignore its own resolutions, and tamely come before Government with an application for assistance in developing precisely what the Association might have been expected to develope by its own efforts. Surely it is for the Association to point out the way and for Government then to consider whether the path indicated can be trodden or not.

"7. As regards Mr. Joshi's paper I do not presume that I am intended to criticise it ; but I may point out shortly that it seems to have been compiled directly from an Encyclopædia, and that the author proposes to impose upon India a system of education which is the result of strenuous trade competition among the most advanced industrial nations of Western Europe. This he proposes to do with scarcely any attention to existing circumstances, and with no attempt to consider the financial effect of his proposals.

"8. To use a vulgar expression, it appears to me that Mr. Joshi and the Association are 'putting the cart before the horse,' and that they hold that Commercial Education will result in a development of trade. I conceive this to be an entirely erroneous view, and I think that any one who has studied the industrial life of England will see that education in special directions has followed and not preceded trade development and competition. The necessity for special education in a trade or business exists only when that trade or business is subject to competition, and when it obviously becomes necessary to have workmen and machinery of the highest possible efficiency. Mr. Joshi advocates the teaching of commercial geography, banking, and chemical technology for Bombay, but has any attempt been made to ascertain whether such special instruction would be of any real practical use, or whether it is desired by the employers of labour ? I think, for my part, that when the necessity for this special instruction arises, the facilities for providing it will also be found, even as the demand for short-hand has resulted in schools of stenography, which, I believe, now effectually supply the demand in this Presidency.

"9. But I admit the general importance of the subject, and I think that the Industrial Association cannot employ itself more usefully than in the endeavour to ascertain precisely those directions in which it will be advantageous to have a special education. Government has always shown the greatest interest in technical schools of all kinds, and has aided them liberally. It will no doubt continue to do so in the future, and will watch with interest the growth of industrial enterprise and the spread of competition, which may be expected in this country. But I consider that Government would be ill-advised if it accepted wholesale a scheme for Commercial Education, such as that which Mr. Joshi has formulated. I consider that such a scheme could not even partially be adopted without an expenditure which would, under the existing circumstances of the Presidency, be utterly unjustifiable, and I consider that, even if a large expenditure were incurred, the result of the education of a large number of young men in special branches of industry would be useless, unless the branches of industry existed and demanded a supply of trained workmen. The outturn of an annual contingent of trained men from the Victoria Institute will not add to the industries of India. Capital and enterprise must do that.

"10. Finally, I can make no more definite proposal on the papers now before me than that Government should ask the Association to indicate precisely the directions in which the need for special instruction is most felt, and that, after such indication, a special Committee should consider the possility of meeting the need by the introduction of special instruction. This appears to me to be a practical proposal, and one which may be carried out if the Industrial Association will do its share in the matter, but *facta non verba* are especially require in questions of this kind, and the final line of the quotation at the end of Mr. Joshi's paper appears to me to be hardly felicitous."

Resolution.—His Excellency in Council has already in the letter of 1st September, 1893, pointed out to the Secretary of the Industrial Association that an experiment in Commercial Education is being tried at the Behramji Jijibhai Parsi Charitable Institute in Bombay, which will possibly form an useful example and indicate whether any, and if so, what changes in the curriculum of High School Education are necessary in order to enable High Schools and Colleges to claim that their system includes a Commercial Education; but that his Excellency in Council is not prepared at this moment to formulate a scheme for the establishment of a State-aided system of Commercial Education, because he is not aware that the special subjects which may go to compose that branch of education cannot already be efficiently acquired in existing Schools and Colleges; and because the formulation by Government of such a scheme might encourage hopes as to an allotment of funds, which would only lead to disappointment.

2. His Excellency in Council is, however, very ready to listen to any suggestions on the subject, advanced by competent persons, and he agrees with the Educational Inspector, C.D., that it is to be regretted that the resolution of the Industrial Conference of September 1892 was not acted on, as Government would doubtless have benefitted by the conclusions arrived at after discussion by the Committee of gentlemen named in the resolution, *viz.*, the Honourable Mr. Beaufort, the Honourable Mr. Ranade, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. G. V. Joshi, and Mr. Namjoshi, as to what changes are required in the present system of higher education in order to enable it to include what is termed a Commercial Education.

3. Any detailed suggestions that the Industrial Conference may like to forward, his Excellency in Council will give a due consideration to; but he conceives that those who are interested in the reform are in a better position to indicate what is needed than the officers of Government, whose business it would rather be to arrange to adapt the reform when approved to the existing system.

THE CALCUTTA GOLF TOURNAMENT.

The open handicap, excluding players for the Championship, attracted 47 entries, and resulted as follows:—

	Gross.	Hcp.	Nett.
Mr S Forbes (Barrackpur)	95	10	85
Captain J M Fleming (Calcutta)	95	8	87
Lieutenant Hickley (R N)	100	12	88
Mr R Barker (R N)	105	16	89
Mr J A Tuke (R N)	105	16	89
Mr D S Murray (Calcutta)	98	8	90
Mr R T Deane (Calcutta)	106	16	90

In the Visitor's Handicap Match Mr. Forbes was again victorious, bringing in the good nett score of 187 for the two rounds at Dum-Dum and the two rounds of Calcutta; Mr. Brown of Penang being a *close second with 190.*

The following are the best scores:—

	Hcp.	Nett.
Mr S Forbes (Barrackpur)	12	187
Mr L C Brown (Penang)	scr.	190
Mr J B Robertson (Singapur)	scr.	194
Mr R M Spence (Nagpur)	scr.	200
Dr D Macdonald (Bombay)	4	202
Mr J Stiven (Bombay)	4	204
Mr J C Fraser (Nagpur)	3	207
Mr N de Latouche (Saidpur)	15	207

The meeting was brought to a most successful close by the Visitors' Scratch Competition, and a foursome match between visitors and residents. In the latter Calcutta were somewhat unfortunate in being unable to put at their best men in the field, and lost by one hole on the aggregate. In the former Mr. Robertson was easily first with a fine score of 88 for the two rounds of the Calcutta course.

The best returns were:—

	1st.	2nd.	Total.
Mr J B Robertson	46	42	= 88
Mr C W Burn	51	45	= 96
Mr L C Brown	40	47	= 97
Mr R M Spence	49	48	= 97
Mr E M Shand	53	46	= 99
Mr J Stiven	47	52	= 99
Dr D Macdonald	50	50	= 100
Mr N de Latouche	56	54	= 110

LADIES' GOLF CLUB.

A handicap match three times round the course for a silver bowl, kindly presented to the Club by W. D. Cruickshank, was finished on December 29th, the second best score receiving a silver scent bottle from the Club.

The following are the best scores handed in:—

Miss Edith Wilson	50	62	51—36=127
Mrs Douglas	52	59	56—36=131
Mrs Bryant	42	48	43scr.=133
Mrs Marshall	51	47	50—15=133
Mrs Binning	51	51	43—12=133
Mrs Hechle	62	55	53—36=134
Mrs Hannah	55	57	50—27=135
Mrs Ker	49	44	42scr.=135
Mrs L King	47	43	46scr.=136
Mrs Rowe	50	49	52—15=136
Mrs Griffiths	50	45	47— 6=136
Mrs Hanlon	57	55	55—30=137
Mrs Wilson	46	44	47 scr.=137
Mrs Donaldson	59	64	56—36=143
Mrs Rogers	50	49	53— 9=143

Lord Ripon in his answer to the complaints of the merchants, agents, and traders of the Gold Coast Colony defends the Governor, Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G., against what is described as the very strong censure conveyed in their memorial upon his administration. He declines to remove or reduce the *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. upon imports, which is the least objectionable mode at present available for the raising of funds adequate for the improvement and development of the colony. The Secretary of State is not altogether satisfied that the Colonial Government has paid sufficient attention to the maintenance and improvement of the existing roads in the colony, but trusts that since the creation of a Department of Roads the communications and means of transit are being brought under an efficient system of inspection. He does not think it necessary to send out a Commission of Inquiry. This despatch, only issued in a Blue Book yesterday, was sent off to Acting Governor Hodgson on October 17th.

An important statement with respect to the finances of Greece was made in the Chamber at Athens on Dec. 13, by the Premier and Minister of Finance. M. Tricoupis stated that he was in negotiation with a group of capitalists for the purpose of obtaining financial assistance which would enable the Government to offer the bondholders very liberal terms. Meanwhile, the negotiations not having come to a definite issue, and a payment falling due on the 15th inst., the Government had decided to ask leave, by means of a bill, to enter into negotiations with the bondholders of the Gold Loans of 1881, 1884, 1887, 1889, and 1890, with a view to readjusting the service of these loans. The Minister then explained the manner in which the Government proposed to make provisional payments on the coupons falling due, and, in conclusion, expressed his conviction that with the assistance referred to an understanding satistactory to the creditors and honourable to the country would be arrived at.

THE LAHORE CONGRESS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

The Congress sat again yesterday and got through a goodly programme, passing resolutions referring to Simultaneous Examinations, the separation of judicial and executive functions, the cantonment regulations and the economic condition of the people. The first resolution "That this Congress desires to thank the British House of Commons for their just and wise vote in regard to Simultaneous Examinations in England and in India, and most earnestly prays that august body to insist upon their orders being given prompt effect to by the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India" was moved by Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee. In introducing it he said:—

It is impossible not to advert to the great and momentous changes which have taken place within the last few months in the constitution of the Government of this country. The year 1893 will be memorable in the annals of British India—memorable in the glorious record of the undying achievements of the British subjects in this country. Proceeding he said, It would be remembered, not for the battles fought and won, not for the treaties that had been concluded, nor even for that last accession to our treaties concluded by Sir Mortimer Durand with the Ameer by which Indian taxpayers had been burdened with a further tax of six lakhs a year. It would be remembered as the year which had witnessed the birth of representative institutions in this country; it would be remembered as the year which had witnessed the formal, the clear, and emphatic recognition by the British House of Commons that the natives of this country should be placed on the same footing of equality with the European subjects of Her Majesty in regard to that examination which constituted the passport to the high appointments in the land of their birth. Nor would it be less remarkable for the complete reversal of that policy which culminated in the issue of the jury notification. Last year they had hope—with some of them a distant hope—that representative institutions would be established in this country. Enlarged Councils with enlarged functions were now an accomplished fact. Last year in their wildest dreams, in the most rapturous moments of prophetic inspiration, when the mind travelled out of itself into the world of the unknown and unseeable, they could not anticipate that the Parliament of Great Britain would affirm the principle of Simultaneous Examinations, but the unexpected had happened, and it must be the crowning satisfaction of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's life to be able to feel that he was a chosen instrument in the hands of Providence for the good of the people. The resolution with which he was charged recorded the gratitude of the Congress to the British House of Commons for the action it had taken. It had been said, he would assume in ignorance, that the vocabulary of the Indian languages did not contain the word "gratitude." Whether the word occurred or not there was the feeling, deep, profound, intense and passionate, in the heart of every true born Indian. Be that as it might, Mr. Paul and his friends were entitled to their deepest gratitude. They had done as well as an act of justice to India a memorable service to their own country; they had vindicated the honour of their Sovereign and India's Sovereign, and had redeemed the blighted faith of the British people, and by adding to the contentment of the Indian people, and they had added to the stability of the Throne in India, for after all upon what did the permanence of the British rule in India depend?—not upon its army, not upon its navy, not upon its impregnable fortresses, nor its wonderful line of strategic railways, wonderful alike for its strength and its expense, nor even upon the subsidising of the Ameer. Those were adventitious aids to power which might fail them in the sorest day of trial. But the permanence of British rule here depended upon the contentment, happiness and gratitude, the willing allegiance of the vast and multitudinous population, who in the ordering of Divine Providence has been committed to the care and guardianship of the British Government in India. He would ask, was it possible for any Government to conciliate their people by degrading them and breaking faith with them? He arraigned the British Government before the Bar of British and Indian public opinion—before the Bar of civilised nations throughout the globe, and the charge he laid against them was that the history of the Civil Service question was one unbroken record of broken promises—("Shame")—promises most solemnly made on occasions, the most historical and by persons the most illustrious, had been deliberately broken. Referring to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, he said there they had an illustration of the old saying that "a monntainwas in labour and a mouse was produced." Unsatisfactory as were the results of that Commission, the report of the Government of India was still more unsatisfactory. The Commission offered the natives of the country one hundred and eight appointments, but the Government of India, in the abundance of their beneficence, reduced the number to ninety-three. The interests of the bureaucracy of the country were in conflict with those of the natives, and whatever appointments were given to the latter would have to be taken from the former. After all the members of the bureaucracy were not angelic creatures, but were swayed by influences and feelings to which all flesh was exposed, and, therefore, he thought fit to fall back on the test which was independent of the bureaucracy. In pressing for Simultaneous Examinations they took their stand on the Proclamation of the Queen, the Magna Charta of their rights and liberties. The Proclamation, the whole Proclamation and nothing but the Proclamation, was their watchword, their battlecry, and the Gospel of their political deliverance. It had been said that to grant Simulaneous Examinations would be to expose the Empire to wreck and ruin; but was it not, he asked, written in a book—one of the noblest in the literature of mankind—a book which in the judgment of their ruler contained the inspired writings of Prophets and Sages—that "Righteousness exalteth a nation." He had yet to learn that any Government or institution had suffered by making its policy in harmony with the instincts of justice and morality. Statemanship divorced from morality was a mean, contemptible, discreditable thing. It was jugglery of the worst description. Turning to the objections which had been raised against the Simultaneous Examinations, it had been said the martial races were opposed to them, but he called their attention to the fact that the first meeting in support of the agitation was held in the capital of the Punjab. Another difficulty raised was that *viva voce* examination could not be held in India, but he reminded them that the London University has sanctioned Simultaneous Examinations, and *viva voce* formed a part of the scheme. The University authorities were a body of experts who must have considered the difficulties that beset such a course and had not found then insurmountable. Why then should the Government of India be "frightened out of its wits" by such a difficulty? Let them try the experiment in an honest manner, and the obstacles would disappear. He had no doubt as to the ultimate outcome of the conflict with the bureaucracy, for they were advocating a course sanctified by self-sacrifice, and they would not be worsted in the long run.

Loud cheers rewarded the speaker who was followed by Mr. Ahmed Ali (Oudh), who seconded the motion. In criticising the subject he said he would weigh the matter as concerned Anglo-Indian, Mahomedan and Hindu. Proceeding to do so he said:—

With the Anglo-Indian it was a question of "bread and butter," and they naturally looked upon those who attemped to deprive them of it or a portion of it "as big as the eye of a fly" with anything but affection. As to the Hindoos, he observed that if Simultaneous Examinations were held it would remove many caste difficulties that they now laboured under. Since the question was brought into the House of Commons, their Anglo-Indian friends had exhibited grave and unusual symptoms of affection for the Mahomedans, and the *Pioneer* had gone so far as to state that Mahomedans were preparing a petition to Parliament against the proposed change. He rejoiced to say that the good sense of the Mahomedans had prevailed, and they had refused to listen to the *Pioneer* which tried to turn them astray. The Mahomedans would equally benefit with other native classes, and in his district he could assure the Congress they were anxious to get the boon.

The next gentleman to address the meeting was the Honourable Rajah Rampal Singh, (North-West Provinces). He supported the motion, and in so doing, observed:—

He went there and he saw a number of gentlemen walking in their tall hats and he felt giddy: he found the world was going round and round. (Laughter.) Imagine, he said, for a boy, a hobbledeboy of fifteen, to go to England and find everything there for himself, from the laundress to the house-maid and landlady. (Laughter.) How difficult was it for him to go and compete in this examination. (Hear, hear.) The Act would create a better feeling between the rulers and ruled, and they all knew that a king was more secure on his throne by being loved than by being feared, and by the establishment of this Examination in India "Her Majesty's Government would please people so much that they would be doubly prepared to fight against Russia and her enemies if they got this concession."

Mr. Raushan Lal and Pandit Sheo Narayen, also spoke in favour of the motion which was carried, and after this numerously signed petitions were presented in favour of Simultaneous Examinations.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

This was the next subject discussed. On Mr. Kali Charan Bannerjee, Bengal, moving "That this Congress, having now for many successive years vainly appealed to the Government of India to remove one of the gravest stigmas on British rule in India, one fraught with incalculable oppression to all classes of the community throughout the country, now hopeless of any other redress, humbly entreats the Secretary of State for India to order the immediate appointment in each province of a committee (one-half at least of whose members shall be non-official natives of India, qualified by education and experience in the workings of the various courts to deal with the question) to prepare each a scheme for the complete separation of all judicial and executive functions in their own province with as little additional cost to the State as may be practicable—and the submission of such schemes with the comments of the several Indian Governments thereon to himself at some early date which he may be pleased to fix." In his speech Mr. Bannerjee said:—

The principle of the resolution had never been challenged even by the most ardent incumbent of the plurality in question. Even at the present moment they had something like an articulate consensus all round in regard to that principle, but refuge from the demand for the practical enforcement of it had been sought in the plea that compliance with it would involve financial insolvency. It would not take them long to be satisfied that that plea was not tenable. He believed the department was not outside of the scope of the adage that "where there's a will there's a way." They had had a notable illustration of the inclusion of the department of finance within the scope of that adage in the fact that in those quarters in which it had been considered that justice demanded compensation allowances financial insolvency was not pleaded for one single moment. (Cries of "Shame.") A scheme for the separation had been submitted for the inspection of those who had a right to pronounce on the merits of it, and they knew it had had the approval of the highest authorities. If the principle had been acknowledged, if again they were in a position to present before Government a direct scheme for giving effect to the principle what meant this inertia on the part of Government in not giving effect to a principle which must be given effect to if justice was to be administered in the country? (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bannerjee then went on to refer to several cases, including the recent Balladin murder case, the latter of which he said focused all the evils of the combination of judicial and executive functions, to support his contention.

The Hon'ble Mr. Subarao of Madras, seconded the motion, Mr. Ambica Charan Muzamdar of Bengal, Mr. R. P. Karandekar of Bombay, Mr. Lala Lajpat Rai of the Punjab, Sirdar Chanda Singh of the Punjab, and Mr. Lala Jhunda Ram of the Punjab, supported the motion, which was agreed to.

CANTONMENT REGULATIONS.

Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha (Bombay) next proposed: "That this Congress having considered the report of the Parliamentary members of the India Office Committee on the subject of the Rules, Orders and Practices in Indian Cantonments with regard to prostitution and contagious diseases, hereby endorses their conclusions: (1)—That the system and incidental practices described in that report and the statutory rules so far as they authorized or permitted the same, did not accord with the plain meaning and intention of the resolution of the House of Commons of June 5, 1888; and (2) that the only effective method of preventing these systematic malpractices is by express legislation." In addressing the assembly, he said:—

In 1888 the House of Commons called upon the Government of India to see that the Acts were repealed, and at that time the Government of India appeared to be prepared to obey the resolution of the House, but since then it had learned wisdom or unwisdom, and now its mood was different and the matter rested. It happened that while the highest authorities were anxious that a repeal of the Act should take place, the Cantonment authorities thought different, and as in India many things were ignored, so in this case the authority of the Government of India was ignored by its own servants, the military authorities in charge of the Cantonments, so it came to pass that instead of loyally carrying out the resolution of the House of Commons they actually winked at it, particularly in the Upper Provinces, in the North-West and the Punjab. But there were other eyes to watch whether the repeal was actually carried out. That noble Society in England, which was ever watchful of the national morality, and which unfortunately as yet had no counterpart in India, had carefully and studiously watched whether the repeal of the Act was carried out in India, and it came to their knowledge that nothing of the sort was done, that in fact Government servants were really hoodwinking not only the Government of India but the House of Commons. After some agitation a departmental Committee of Enquiry into the allegations which that powerful Society made was appointed. The Society, however, considered it was necessary if truth was to be established and their own allegations were to be supported, that impartial evidence should be taken and the evidence of a most conclusive character was forthcoming. Here Anglo-Indians contended that the allegations were false, but "truth cried out from the bottom of the well, and Lord Roberts was obliged to offer a most unqualified apology to the two ladies who had quietly come to India and unearthed the true circumstances of the case. The evidence that had transpired and the apology of Lord Roberts provided a great object lesson both for themselves and the rulers of the conntry, and it was this: that servants of the Government of India had "humbugged" the authority of Government of India, even Lord Roberts himself, who had travelled from Peshawur to Calcutta and had found everything in order. It was, therefore, just possible that even in the military expediture there were extravagances going on, of which the Government knew nothing. In conclusion, he suggested that advantage should be taken of the Provincial Conferences annually held in India to bring forward facts and figures which would refute the fallacious statements contained in the Government Blue Books. He had no hesitation in saying that one of the greatest evils of the day was the growing official mendacity in every department which was demoralizing a service which was considered to be the flower of the whole of the services in the British Empire. (Applause.)

The motion was seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Charoo Chandra Mittra and adopted.

THE POVERTY OF INDIA.

Mr. Seymour Keay, M.P., was to have proposed this resolution, but being absent through indisposition the duty fell to Pandit Madan Mohan Malwaya (N.-W.P.) who submitted it in the following terms:—"That this Congress, concurring in the views set forth in the previous Congresses, affirms that fully fifty millions of the population, a number yearly increasing, are dragging out a miserable existence on the verge of starvation, and that in every decade several millions actually perished by starvation; and humbly urges once more that immediate steps be taken to remedy this calamitons state of affairs."

The Pandit said it was a matter of great regret that a resolution of that kind had to be recorded year after year, and that Government had not given its earnest attention to the matter. He then brought forward a quantity of statistics and quotations from the speeches of eminent men to show that the ryot of India was the poorest man in the world, and that the great majority of the agricultural population in this country did not know, from one year's end to another, what it was to satisfy their hunger. The complaint always was that there was not sufficient evidence of the fact that the existing state of things really obtained, but he begged the authorities in England to come to India and see the wretched state of the people for themselves.

Mr. P. Gopinath (Punjab) seconded the motion, Mr. Ambica Charan Mittra, Mr. Mahomed Ali Bhimji, and Mr. Subramany Iyer, supported it, and it was carried without dissent. Finally a resolution was carried—"That having regard to the very serious discontent created, especially in Peninsular India, by the practical administration of the Forest Laws, the Government of India be most respectfully, but earnestly, entreated to investigate this carefully and endeavour to mitigate its harshness and render it less obnoxious to the poorer classes."

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BRITISH NAVAL DEFENCES.

ADDRESS BY THE HON. T. A. BRASSEY.

The Hon. T. A. Brassey, who is at Calcutta with Lord Brassey, the President of the Opium Commission, delivered an address on Saturday afternoon to the members of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers on board the headquarter ship of that Corps. There was a large atendance of members on board the Koladyne, the main deck of which was laid out with chairs for the occasion. Commander Erroll, of the Royal Navy, who has recently been appointed Naval Instructor to the Corps, and Sub-Lieutenant Bradshaw under Lieutenant King, the Commandant of the Corps, received the Hon. Mr. Brassey on arrival, and conducted him to his seat.

As soon as the lecturer was seated, Lieutenant King, rose and said:—

Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. T. A. Brassey who has very kindly promised to give us a lecture on the position of Imperial defence. Mr. Brassey has for some time been Secretary to the Naval Volunteer Defence Association, he has edited the *Naval Annual* for the last four years, and till he left England to come to this country in connection with the Opium Commission, he was Private Secretary to Lord Spencer. The opportunity is one not often afforded to us, as although we are connected with naval officers, we have very few opportunities of knowing anything about naval matters, and I trust you will pay great attention to anything the Hon. Mr. Brassey says.

The Hon. Mr. Brassey then rose and delivered the following address:—Officers and Men of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers,—Christmas week and the afternoon of a race meeting are not perhaps moments when the thoughts of every Naval Volunteer turn to serious things; but in my case time pressed, and I was very glad to avail myself of this opportunity of fulfilling a promise I made to Lieutenant King some three weeks ago. As editor of the *Naval Annual* I have been well aware from correspondence with Captain Petley, of the enthusiasm which animates the members of this Corps. Sir Charles Elliott gave some striking figures the other day, which show that this enthusiasm is ever increasing, and as the honorary secretary of an association which made the last stand against the abolishing tendency of the Admiralty at home, I was anxious to show to the Calcutta Naval Volunteers, in however small a way, my appreciation of their zeal, and I thought that there was no better way of doing this than by a brief address on subjects which it has been my business to study for the last three or four years. The particular subject to which I will direct the remarks I have to make is—The Navy and the Defence of the Empire. In my view we are spending as an empire quite enough money to properly defend our Empire; but that money is not always spent in the way best calculated to ensure the object in view. Why is this? It is because the principles on which such an Empire as ours—with colonies and dependencies scattered all over the world, with a commerce covering every sea—must be defended have not been properly grasped. We have to thank Admiral Colomb (Chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. V. H. D. A.), Sir Charles Dilke, and last but not least, Captain Mahan, of the United States Navy. I would earnestly urge all those interested in the defence of the Empire, to read the two works of Captain Mahan.

To estimate rightly the principles on which the defence of the Empire should be based, we must examine the forms of attack to which we might be exposed in the event of warwith a first class European naval power. They are three in number—attack on commerce, attacks on colonies and dependencies, and invasion of the United Kingdom itself. Let us examine these forms of attacks in the order of their probablity, taking the most probable first, and we shall see that our power of dealing with them alike depends on our retaining the command of the sea.

It is hardly necessary for me to give you figures to show the importance of our commerce. The British Empire, according to Lloyd's Register, possesses at the present time more than half the total merchant tonnage of the world and nearly two-thirds of the tonnage of steamships. The trade of the British Empire in 1890 amounted to nearly £1,200,000,000. The young school of French Naval Officers (La Jeune Ecole, as it is generally called), has laid it down that the naval force of France in the event of war with England, should be concentrated on the attack of British commerce; but in adopting the 'guerre-de-course' as the be-all and end-all of their policy, they do not pay sufficient regard to the teaching of history. The whole maritime energies of the French Republic, after the battle of the 1st of June, 1794, and of the French Empire after the battle of Trafalgar, were directed to the subjugation of England through the destruction of her commerce. The command of the sea was not disputed. British fleets and British cruisers were, if possible, to be avoided. The first principle of naval warfare was sacrificed to an ulterior object. Captain Mahan, in his recent work, has conclusively shown that, in thus acting the French Government singularly failed to attain the object which they had in view. British commerce, indeed, suffered numerous losses at the hands of French ships and French privateers throughout the war; but its steady ebb and flow was never seriously effected by these means. The number of British merchant vessels captured during the twenty-one years, 1793-1814, amounted to 11,000; the average number of ships entering and clearing the ports of Great Britain, exclusive of the coasting trade, amounted annually to over 21,000. From these and other considertions Captain Mahan draws the conclusion that the direct loss to the nation by the operation of hostile cruisers did not exceed 2½ per cent. of the commerce of the Empire, and that this loss was partially made good by the prize-ships and merchandise taken by its own naval vessels and privateers. It should be further observed that the total number of vessels belonging to the British Empire rose from 16,875 in 1795 to 22,051, and 23,703 in 1810. What was the result of the war to our opponent? Before the Revolution Admiral de la Reveiltere asserts that the foreign commerce of France equalled that of England. The Revolutionary war had not been long in progress before the French Directory was constrained to admit (in 1799) "that not a single merchant ship is on the sea carrying the French flag." The history of the great war established beyond contradiction the principle that no serious interruption to commerce is possible by the naval forces of Power which has not first obtained the command of the sea. It illustrates the fallacy of the idea that England can be reduced to scarcity, while the relative strength of the two navies remains as it is now. On this point Admiral de la Reveiltere is again worth quoting 'S'imaginer que nous pourrons suffisament bloquer les cotes anglaises pour reduire le pays a la famine . . . est une idee qui ne penetrera jamais dans une tete saine.' In any future war in which the English Empire may become involved, British commerce will undoubtedly suffer losses; their number and extent will depend on the strength and efficiency of the British Navy; but it is only in the case of that strength being allowed to fall to a point which will leave the command of the sea in doubt, that British commerce can be seriously interrupted. In such a case it is idle for British merchants to talk of securing the safety of their trade under a neutral flag. No Power with which we might be at war would respect the neutral flag where ships were carrying food supplies absolutely vital to the existence of the enemy. Place the command of the sea in doubt, and the ruin of British commerce and the British Empire is assured.

We come next to attacks on colonies and dependencies; of all these India and Canada alone are open to serious attack by land, and our power to defend them depends absolutely on the possession of the command of the sea. Canada I do not deal with. As an Englishman, I do not care to contemplate the eventuality of war with the United States. In the event of war with Russia, we can place reinforcements from England to our Indian Army in the north-west frontier far more easily and probably more expeditiously, than the Russians can bring forward their invading forces. I make this statement, being well aware that communication with India via the Suez Canal may be liable to interruption. The Admiralty have on their list of merchant cruiser ships admirably suited for the conveyance of troops, which could land men in Bombay in 20 to 22 days from England via the Cape of Good Hope. Deprived of the power of reinforcing our army in India by sea, our hold upon India is gone for ever. South Africa and Australasia are practically secured from invasion by their great distance from European waters, and by the fact that they are of large extent and occupied by a large friendly population. An army of 50,000 men would be required to conquer and hold either of these great groups of colonies. Such a force cannot be transported across the sea surreptitiously. To make the attempt while the command of the sea is in doubt would be madness. These remarks would apply to India in the event of war with any other European Power but Russia.

Apart from invasion, our great colonies and dependencies are by many considered liable to serious attack by hostile navies.

The ports of the Cape Colony, of India, of Australia and New Zealand possess an important element of safety from attack in their distance from Europe. The bases of the enemy in their neighbourhood are few. The naval force maintained by foreign Powers in the Eastern seas, whether in the Indian Ocean, in the China Sea, or the Pacific, is quite insignificant compared with that maintained by the British Empire. It is clear that no Power could withdraw a fleet of ironclads for operations in distant seas without abandoning to us the absolute command of European waters, and without setting free proportionate number of British battleships. Attacks on commerce by one or two cruisers, keeping generally out of sight of the coast, are the most probable form which the operations of an enemy would take on the coasts of India, Australia or South Africa. Occasional raids on territory might be made with the object of obtaining supplies, but it may be safely asserted that few captains of cruisers would waste ammunition on bombardment with the chance of falling in with an enemy's cruiser before they could return to their base to obtain a fresh supply. Against attacks on commerce the best form of defence is an active naval defence by ships which are able to pursue and fight the cruisers of the enemies wherever they may be found. In accepting the localisation of the vessels of the special Australian squadron, in deference to the wish of the colonies, we have acted on a principle unanimously condemned by students of naval strategy, and seriously hampered their utility. People in India, as well as Australia, are very fond of complaining of the insufficiency of the squadrons maintained in Eastern waters. Calcutta commercial men would, no doubt, wish the batteries on the Hughli strengthened, and a number of ships specially allocated to the defence of this great seaport. It is the same with our commercial seaports in England. People are slow to realise that the frontier of a sea power is the enemy's coast-line, that money spent on coast defences and on ships for coast defence has but a limited scope of usefulness. It would be folly to strengthen our naval force in the Eastern seas, at the expense of our fleets in European waters. It is wasteful to expend money on coast fortifications which, as long as the navy is capable of performing its duties, no enemy is likely to attack. Calcutta is not defended from naval attack so much by the batteries at Diamond Harbour or at Fulta Point, as by the fleets which Great Britain is able to maintain in European waters. It is on these that you should concentrate your attention, resting assured that if these are not maintained up to the proper strength, all local effort is of no avail.

A few words are necessary with regard to our minor colonies and dependencies, and more especially with regard to those which serve as coaling stations.

Most of our coaling stations proper are islands, and Aden and Sierra Leone are practically cut off from the rest of the world except by sea. Gibraltar is the single exception, and it is only in the improbable contigency of war with Spain that Gibraltar can be considered as anything but an island. The power to hold our coaling stations, therefore, depends absolutely on the possession of the command of the sea. In the wars of the French Revolution and Empire we were long, far too long, before we bent our energies to the task; but by 1812 the colonies of France, of Holland, and Denmark had fallen before the British arms. Issuing from the Isle de France and the French West Indies, French privateers had done considerable harm to British commerce. They were opposed with energy by our cruisers, but it is difficult to understand why the attempt was not made earlier to capture these important hostile positions.

While a navy depends for its power of operating in distant waters very largely on coaling stations, the existence of the latter depends absolutely on the power of the fleet to protect them. No local defence, whether in fortification or men, will preserve them to a power which has lost the command of the sea. The history of Malta during the great war affords an admirable instance of the interdependence of fleets and coaling stations; though it must be admitted that the lesson to be drawn is to some extent weakened by the need of modern ships for coal. Many people consider that the possession of Malta is indispensable to the maintenance of British influence in the Mediterranean. How far this is true may be judged from the fact that Nelson won the battle of the Nile when Malta was in the hands of the French, and that Malta fell into our hands, though not for some time, as the direct consequence of that battle, which gave us the command of the Mediterranean. Captain Mahan summarises the conclusions which should be drawn, in these words: "Its fate, when in the hands of France . . . gives warning that the fleet depends less upon Malta than Malta on the fleet" If this be true of Malta, it is still more true of other coaling stations which do not lie in such proximity to the ports of foreign countries. We have acted wisely in giving to our coaling stations sufficient defence against one or two hostile cruisers. More than this is not required. Some of you may think that I have said but little with regard to the Navy itself. Lord Brassey, in his address the other day to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, gave an elaborate comparison of the naval forces maintained by England, France, and Russia in European and Eastern waters, as well as of the number of ships of war completed and completing for these three Powers. He showed that we have an overwhelming force in the East, but that in European waters we can barely hold our own, viz., we are barely up to our standard that the British Navy should be equal to the natives of any two foreign Powers. We are in a fair position now, we shall be in a fairer position in 1894; but unless a new and enlarged programme of ship-building is at once put in hand and rapidly pressed forward, the relative position of the British Navy with regard to those of France and Russia will inevitably decline.

The ship-building policy of the present Board of Admiralty has been severely criticised by Mr. Forwood and other members of the late Conservative Administration. Having acted as one of the private secretaries of Lord Spencer from November 1892 until I left for India the other day, I am placed in a somewhat difficult position in discussing the policy of the present Board. They have spent as much money on the Navy as their predecessors, but owing to the fact that in the last three or four years some 10,000 additional men have been engaged for the Navy to man the ships which were being completed under the Naval Defence Act, less money was available for other serivces. The energies of the Construction Department have been concentrated on completing more rapidly than was contemplated by the late Board the ship-building under the N. D. A. rather than on taking in hand new construction. For this reason we are in a better position now, and shall be so in 1894, than we should have been had different counsels prevailed. But we have lamentably few ships under construction. I feel confident that if the present Government appealed to Parliament for increased funds for the Navy, Parliament would have cheerfully granted the money, and their action would have been approved by the country at large. In conclusion, I would remark that the agitation which is now in progress in England for an increase of the Navy, accompanied, as is always the case by exaggerated statements in certain quarters, is amply justified by the circumstances. I only hope that the imperfect words which I have spoken to you to-day will make you in Calcutta realise how much the safety of our great Indian Empire depends on the strength of the Navy, and that you will join your voices with those of your follow-subjects in England in urging its immediate increase.

Commander Erroll next briefly addressed the meeting, urging that Nelson had broken the power of the French sea forces of his time more by strategy and indomitable courage than mere superiority of forces. After this gentleman had concluded his remarks, Lieutenant King proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried with cheers.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.

Cable San Domingo-Martinique interrupted. This closes the Key West Haiti route to points south of San Domingo.

Mails for Tamatave close at Mauritius at noon on Friday the 5th January.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Mails for Persian Gulf closes at Karachi at 8-30 p.m. to-day and every succeeding Wednesday.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hour ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd January, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	..	..
Teheran	3	2	48 p.m.	..	15
Suez	3	3	...	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 3rd January, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	30	...	8
" Kurrachee	1	30	...	1
" Madras	1	5	...	1

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

It will be trying to readers, writes the Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, to find that even in the festive week of the year they cannot escape the interminable silver question. Not that there has been any fresh light thrown on it, but simply because it continues to be the main subject thought of rather than talked of perhaps during this week, is it again referred to. It was believed a day or two ago that the demand for the metal in Bombay had died away to an appreciable extent, and that it might be the beginning of the end, the price too having receded, but news received here to-day is to the effect that there is a renewed inquiry in the Western Presidency, and that the price has recovered some three or four per cent. from the lowest point touched. And Reuter's advice from London received here this morning, advising another £210,000 worth as shipped during the week for the East, helps to keep the subject before the public, though in this connection it must be borne in mind that it does not necessarily mean that because the stuff is shipped for Bombay or Calcutta that it must come to India. There is always the option of diverting it in whole or in part to China or other Far East ports, and that this does occasionally happen can be proved in the discrepancy that at times shows itself between the shipments as adviced from London and the corresponding imports at Bombay and Calcutta.

Next to Bombay as a distributing centre for the metal coined and uncoined, Delhi has always held a very front place, and advices from there received during the last day or two report that the game goes merrily on and that there is a greater trade in bars than ever there was before. At a place like Delhi it is more palpable what becomes of the bars; they are in the first instance taken by the mahajans and by them retailed to the peasantry, in exchange for coin of the same metal, that is of course a part of the hoards that are known to exist more or less in every part of rural India. It is all very well to deplore the ignorance that leads to hoarding of either coined or uncoined metal, but the evil has to be grappled with, now that the fancy of the peasantry promises to plunge the finances of the country into greater difficulties than before. The spirit of speculation in silver bars that has been engendered is the natural outcome of the rural demand for the article; it would be impossible that there could be any other result.

What business men here are therefore clamorous about at the moment is, that some Government measure should intervene to right matters, and in the absence of any other idea, an import duty on the metal is what they ask for. Yet it must not be imagined that there is anything like unanimity here on the subject, and this quite apart from the question as to whether such a duty should be fixed or on a sliding scale. As an instance of how opinions differ even among specialists on so abstruse a point, it may be interesting to relate that the managers of the nine banks here are almost equally divided, about half the number being against an import duty and the other half in favour. In fact although there are nine, it may be said they are equally divided, in so far as one doubts the complete effectiveness of an import duty and is rather disposed to fall in with the new "contraband" theorists as they are called.

Certainly the trouble in its more recently aggravated form calls for a remedy, even though such remedy be of the herioic "contraband" stamp. Up to date all efforts to strangle the metal have been ineffectual, and there are those here who now argue that it is time to be up and apply something of the "despotism tempered by dynamite" as in *Utopia Limited*, and stamp out the trouble by making the metal contraband.

In regard to the possibility of immediate legislation for an import duty, the idea is held that the point will have to stand over till the arrival of the new Viceroy, in other words till Budget time when it would find its place under the head of Ways and Means. Nevertheless, the Governmet would be perfectly justified in dealing with the matter at once, recollecting that at the meeting of the Council on 26th June, Sir David Barbour said in moving that the Bill be passed:—"It is the intention of the Government of India to carry the measure to a successful issue if it be within their power to do so." And again in the next paragraph of his speech, "The measure which we are engaged in carrying out has been adopted, both with the full knowledge that serious difficulties might be encountered, and with the firm determination to overcome them if it be within our power to do so."

Those here advocating an import duty on the metal do not ignore the danger to the China trade, nor are they not in sympathy with the Bombay Millowners' Association in their memorial to Government, but as a large Imperial measure it is unavoidable that some interests will have to suffer if an import duty becomes mperative.

AN UNDERGRADUATE'S FREAK.

Christ Church, Oxford, has been the scene of an extraordinary freak, which will doubtless seem very shocking to the American writer, who recently published his impressions of the University. Upwards of a score of members of the house had received invitations to attend the ball at Blenheim Palace, to commemorate the coming of age of the Duke of Marlborough. The requisite permission was not granted, or it was accompanied by stipulations which rendered attendance pratically impossible. It is stated that the reason the permit was not given was not out of disrespect to the Duke, but in consequence of recent breaches of discipline which have been brought to light on the part of members of the house. At daylight, on Saturday morning, 2nd December, the quads of Christ Church presented a strange appearance. The door of nearly all the dons were daubed with paint of varied colours. Upon the pavement at the entrance to the cathedral, written in capital letters, more than a foot in length, were the words: "God bless the Duke of Marlborough, d—— the Dons." The door of the dean's residence was rendered particularly conspicuous by the quantity of red paint which had been thrown upon it, whilst upon the wall on either side had been painted: "Marlborough, Blenheim." An unlimited quantity of paint had apparently been smuggled into the house, for the doors and walls in Tom Quad were defaced with red, green, black, blue and yellow. The statue of Dean Liddell was disfigured by a large splotch of red ink on the head, and it was evident that a bottle had been thrown at it, as the pieces were picked up underneath. This must have been done for sheer mischief, as the late dean was immensely popular with the members of the house. At the foot of the grand staircase leading to the hall, in huge letters, painted on the flagstones, was "D—— Sampson." A gentleman of this name is censor, and, whether rightly or wrongly, is credited with having taken an active part in bringing about the intimation to stringently enforce the objectionable regulations which put a stop to the proposed visit to Blenheim. "Tom" bell rope was cut early in the evening, and in consequence the bell was not tolled as usual at five minutes past nine. In the evening paper, the *Review*, which is published during term, a whole page was devoted to a skit, of which the following is a portion:—The House.—To the anxious and tender parents of England. Send your sons to a college which unites all the advantages of a preparatory school with the affectionate superintendence of home life. Puritan principles! Venial (*sic*) porters!! Indifferent dons!! No encouragment is extended to the meretricious pleasures of dancing, or to the innocent attractions of Blenheim. By a strict prohibition of the innocent pleasures of life and an absulute disregard of the flagrantly immoral state of the inhabitants, the House system is admirably suited to repress the former and to increase the latter. By maintaining a large and efficient staff of fifty workmen, and covering their own incapacity by punishing lookers-on for the work they did not do, all traces of the most artistic decorations may confidently be expected to disappear from the schoolyard within a few days. By a careful attention to the above principles, and a fixed belief in the veracity of interested servants rather than that of the gentlemen committed to their charge, the authorities are confident that they will attain to the position of the immortal Pecksniff."

The German Custom-house authorities in Alsace-Lorraine are determined not to let any sort of goods pass duty free into their territory from France if they can help it. A Parisian naturalist received an order from Berlin for a case of specimens of different kinds of butterflies. When the parcel arrived at the frontier the German officials held a conference over them. They were forced to admit that "butterflies" were not on their list of dutiable articles, but one of them was equal to the occasion. "Make them pay," he said, "as 'winged animals'" and this was accordingly done, the butterflies being put on the footing of game and poultry. In the end, the Berlin customer refused to receive the collection, which was returned to Paris.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE articles in the 'United Service Magazine' are always well written and worth reading, but, says the 'Braod Arrow,' although that by "A Captain of Infantry" upon Battalion Organisation is worthy of its place in the columns of the magazine, we cannot entirely admit the truth of the conclusion to which the writer arrives. Briefly stated the arguments are these :—

(1) That by having only four companies in place of eight, a company commander of standing and experience would have a task more worthy of his energies.

(2) That during the leave season the company could always count upon the services of a competent officer belonging to itself.

(3) That the officer commanding the battalion would be less tied to trivial matters.

(4) That the smart soldier and clever drill-sergeant would be colour-sergeant, whilst his clerkly rival would find more congenial employment as pay-sergeant.

(5) That the abomination known as an adjutant's regiment would cease to exist.

The truth of Nos. 1, 2, and 4 is obvious and our contemporary admits it at once, but No. 3 is at least doubtful, whilst No. 5 involves a matter affecting the quality of the C.O. only. With an incompetent or too laissez-aller C.O., the smart pushing adjutant will make an adjutant's regiment in spite of other circumstances. What is needed to meet this case is security against having any C.O.s of the description named, and steps have already been taken to prevent their being appointed—or, we will hope, retained, in the event of any too fortunate officers eluding the vigilance of the new system.

However the real point at issue is not whether certain wholly or partly admitted advantages would accrue by the change advocated by A Captain of Infantry, but whether, assuming them to be all that is urged, they represent a force equal to proving the change to be desirable in the face of all arguments from the other side. The fact that the squadron system in the cavalry has now become thoroughly comprehensive, of being only partial, is no argument in favour of big companies, because it has merely come to applying in quarters an organisation already in use in manœuvre; and secondly, the company now proposed to be created would, for Service purposes, be as large as two squadrons. The squadron charges, as it has always done, under one squadron leader, whose single command the whole can hear, and it is only upon reconnaissance duty that the unit is sub-divided and scattered. The squadron in fact makes the real appeal to its fighting efficiency as an unit personally controlled by one man.

The infantry company, on the other hand, advances to the attack in a formation which scarcely admits of more than general supervision on the part of a captain, even in the case of the small companies now retained in our Army. Moreover, though this is a small matter, the general mobility of a battalion, which can now be manipulated regardless of clubbing the order of companies, would be reduced if sub-units of the present size required to take their places always in pairs.

But the 'Broad Arrow' quite admit that if companies were worked in battle, or for that matter, in quarters, upon the squadron system, there would be advantages, since, in the former case, a double company would attack with one half company firingline, one half-company in support, and the other company reserve; so that all three portions of the first line would be furnished by portions of the same large unit. In quarters there would be the advantage previously referred to, that the colour-sergeant would be appointed solely as a soldier, and the pay-sergeant chiefly as a clerk. Majors to command these big companies, with captains under them responsible for one-half, represent the natural outcome of such a system, if adopted. But to abolish the second in command would not do. Three mounted officers, as it is, are all too few for a battalion, whilst to take a major from his company and utilise him for battalion purposes would be to defeat the very object in view.

In conclusion, then, although we cannot deny that the double company, or company subdivided into two sub-companies, would yield certain advantages, costumes the 'Arrow,' we confess that the foreign service duties of the British Army seem sufficient to show cause why the existing system should be maintained. A company a hundred strong is a more convenient unit for detachment purposes than a half or sub-company taken from a big company of double that strength. However, we strongly advise the readers of 'The Broad Arrow' to peruse the article in the 'United Service Magazine' without prejudice, and form their own opinions therefrom. This much, at all events, will be generally admitted, that 'A captain of Infantry' has handled the subject with force and ability.

Whilst the troops at home are congratulating themselves on the termination of the Coal strike, which has ended in time to allow them to get their unduly deferred furloughs there is a class of officials who are just beginning to realise that these duties in aid of the Civil power carry a long list of troubles in their train. Those with whom rests the business of settling up the numerous unusual claims for food and forage and other unconsidered trifles which are the necessary accompaniment of the employment of troops in unwonted quarters. In this connection an amusing story reaches a contemporary. A certain tradesman, who flourishes far from the beaten (military) track, undertook to supply the wants of the troops quartered in his native village. Doubtless the good man had an idea, in accepting the contract, that Government is a sort of milch cow which gives the highest possible price and pays on the nail, with the security of the Bank of England thrown in. In due course the time arrived for sending in his little bill, but as the weeks passed away without the looked-for cheque arriving the tradesman began to grow desperate. He missed the point of the joke, namely, that W. O. claims are never too promptly settled, and that the extra work thrown on the department by these troubles only went to cause unusual delay. In his dilemma he decided to appeal direct to the fountain-head. So after casting about to discover which particular Minister he should address he selected the Home Secretary, of all people in the world, and tackled him on the subject of this most unconstitutional delay. If, he wrote this bill is not promptly settled it will be my duty to write, at once to the papers. As to what Mr. Asquith's feelings were on receiving this threat we are not informed.

The quartering of battalions on home service in their own territorial district is, according to the views of a correspondent, not an unmixed blessing. We have lately advocated the more general adoption of this means of making a regiment better known in the district from which it is recruited, but a correspondent cites the case of a battalion which was exposed to so much temptation in its own home from well intentioned but unwise treating by the men's friends and admirers, that the men themselves begged their C. C. to have them moved to another station. Again, we are reminded that many men enlist in order to get away from home surroundings, so they do not wish to return thither as soldiers. It is very possible that both arguments possess some weight; still there are many officers who hold an opposite opinion, and we recently quoted the views of a regimental paper which were very strongly condemnatory of the arrangement which practically banished them from their territorial home. It is not often we hear of soldiers objecting to lavish hospitality, but if it conduced to crime the men displayed uncommon good sense in asking to be removed out of the way of temptation. Still we fancy this must have been a peculiar case, for the general feeling seems to be in favour of regiments on home service being stationed in their own districts. Very likely if this were done more often, the novelty of seeing the men would soon wear off, and excessive treating cease; but if the visits continue to be made so few and far between it is but natural that when they do occur the civilian element will extend to the soldiers a lavish welcome.

The Admiralty is evidently making preparations for a large shipbuilding programme. The other week a dockyard correspondent enabled us to state that steps are being taking in this direction, and we have now confirmation of these reports from other quarters. If the House of Commons will only loose the purse-strings, the Controllor's Department is quite ready to make good use of it. But ships are of little value without trained officers and men, and here the naval authorities can act without delay, or if it is more money that is required here, then the naval lords should look to it that the programme is not on this occasion limited to the provision of material.

Rumours of impending change in Naval appointments are as follows:—Rear-Admiral Compton Domvile to relieve Rear-Admiral Markham as second-in-command of the Mediterranean Squadron about which we may notice that in this case the Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dockyard will be junior to the second-in-Command of the Mediterranean Squadron, which is not, customary. Rear Admiral C. G. Fane is named for the post of Director of Naval Ordnance, vacated by Admiral Domvile but this seems to us unlikely. Rear-Admiral Edward .H. Seymour, who is now second in command in the Channel, will succeed Rear-Admiral FitzRoy at the Reserves Office. Captain Maconochie, who gives up a place on the Ordnance Committe to Captain Percy Scott, is to have the Marathon.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Asber.

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In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

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In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly—*except* Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

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(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is in the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

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Impressed also with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed: in fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore.—

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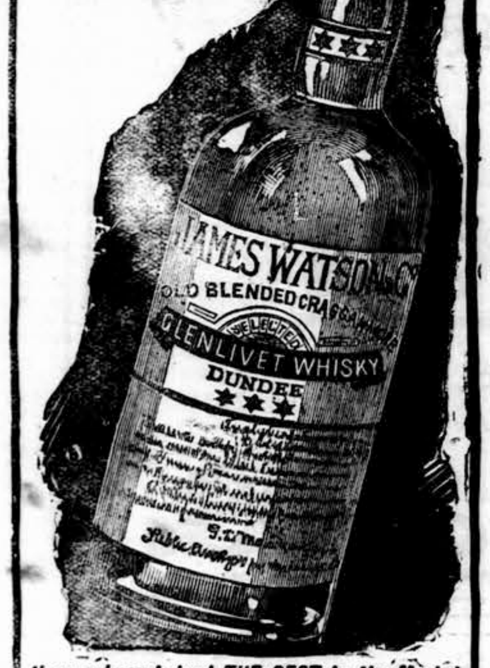

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RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR
IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

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Acknowledged to be the Best.

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"Dear Sir,—After trying several hair producers, and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best.
"S. BENNETT."

An Excellent Hair Dressing.

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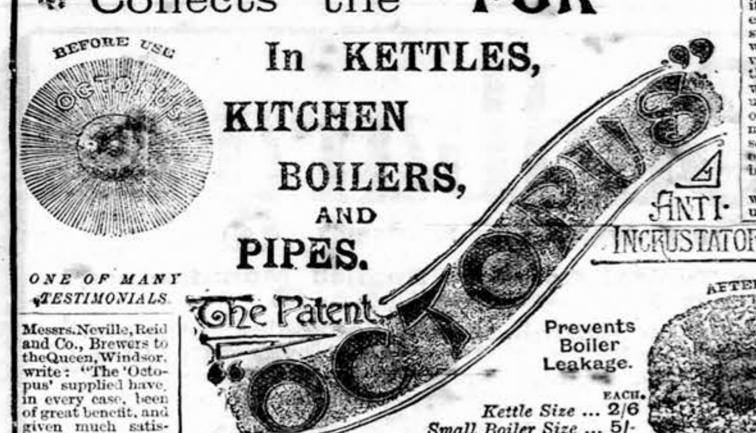

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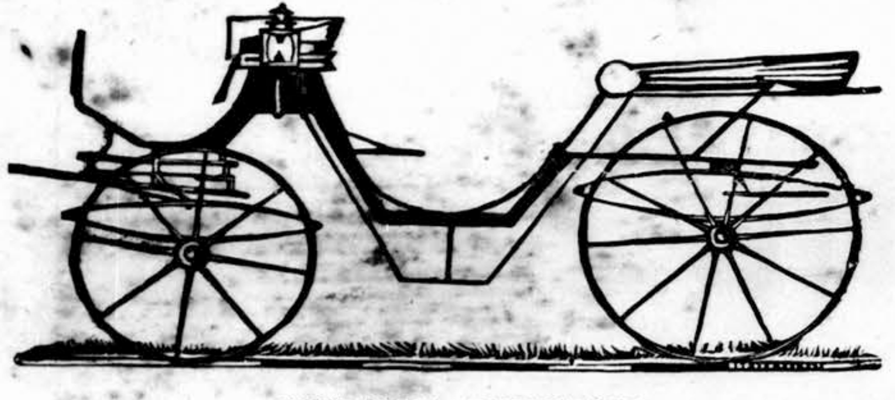

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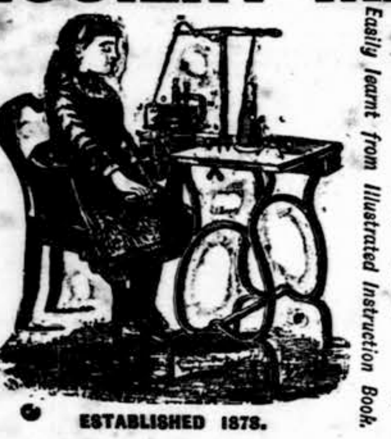

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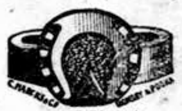

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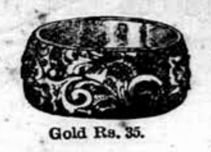

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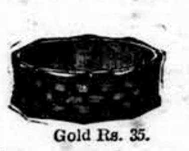

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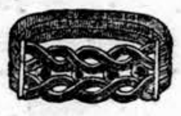

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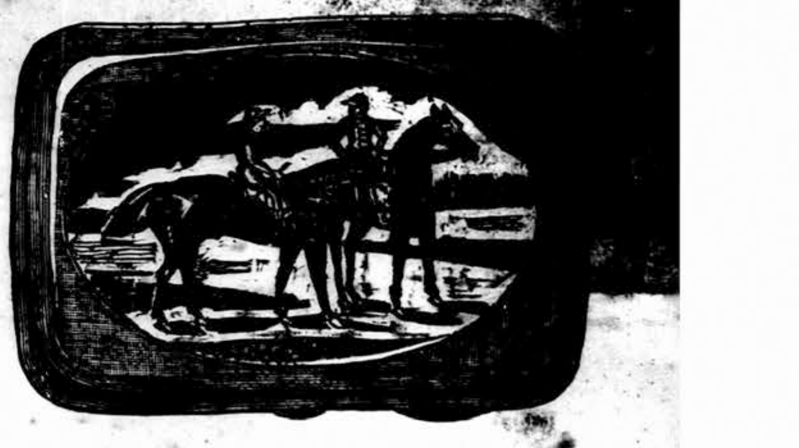

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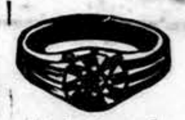

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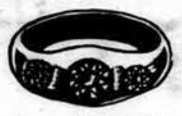

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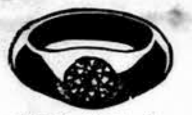

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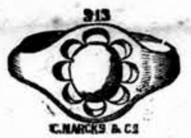

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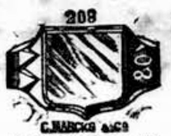

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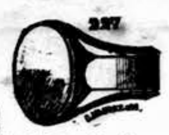

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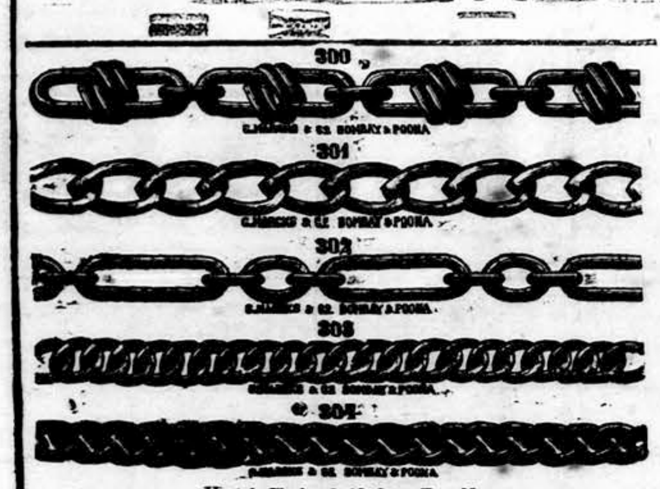

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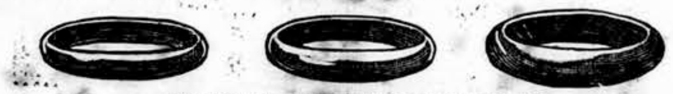
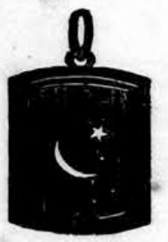
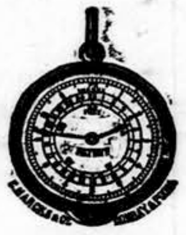


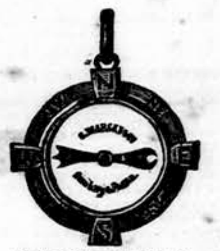
Wedding Rings Guinea Gold, Rs. 15. to Rs. 35, according to heaviness of band.



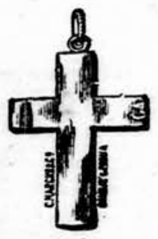
Gold Locket, Rs. 55.



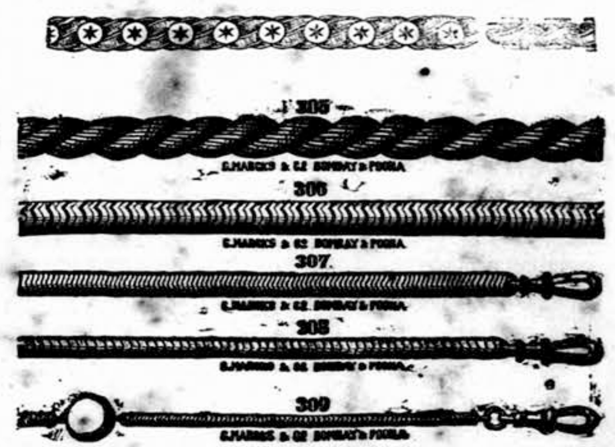
Gold Whealmefna, Rs. 30.



Gold Compass, Rs. 28

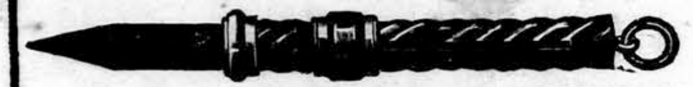


Gold Cross, Rs. 30.

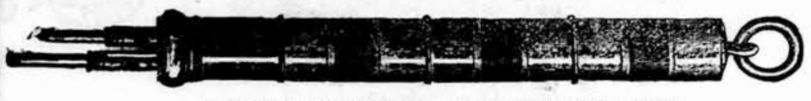


305 306 307 308 309

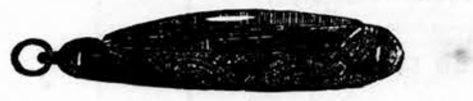
Watch Chains, Gold, from Rs. 65.
Do. Silver, " " 6.



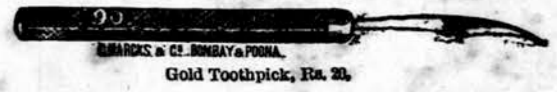
Gold Holder-Cedar Pencil, Rs. 45.



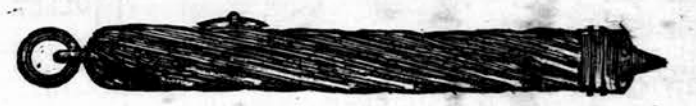
Gold Pencil Case for leads of 3 Colours, Rs. 85, 115, and 165.
Silver Do. do. Rs. 35



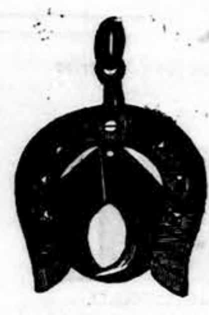
Gold Knife, Rs. 40.



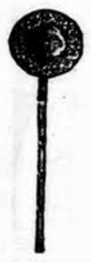
Gold Toothpick, Rs. 20.



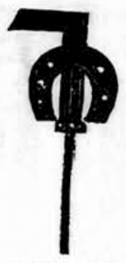
Gold Holder, Cedar Pencil, Rs. 60.
Tri Coloured Enamelling " 190.



Gold Cigar Cutter, Rs. 50.

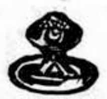


Pearl & Diamond Cluster, Rs. 150.

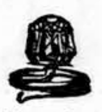


Brilliants, Rs. 28.

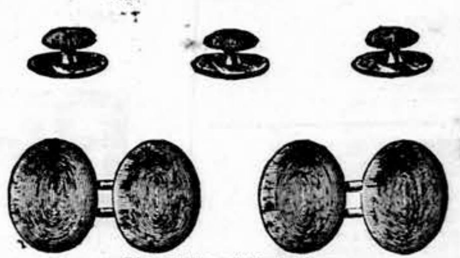
Cluster Diamonds. Rs. 275.



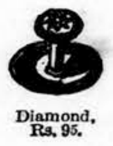
Diamond, Rs. 95.



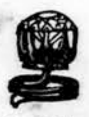
Diamond, Rs. 175.



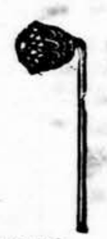
Link Suites, of Studs, from Rs. 30. to Rs. 115, per set.



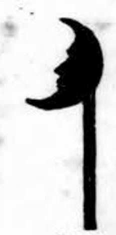
Diamond, Rs. 95.



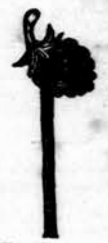
Diamond, Rs. 230.



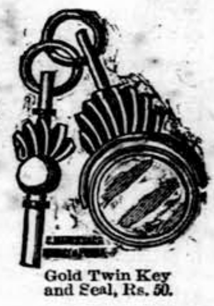
Diamond, Rs. 295.



Rs. 16.



Rs. 15.



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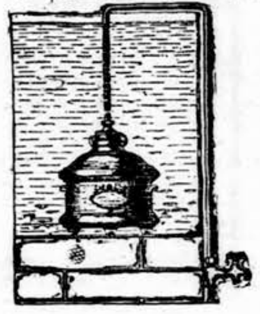

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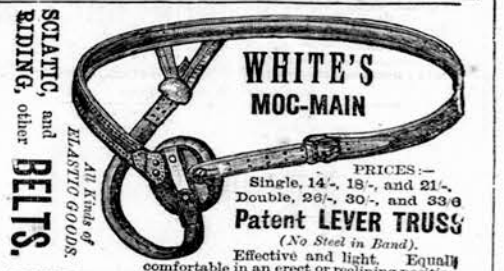

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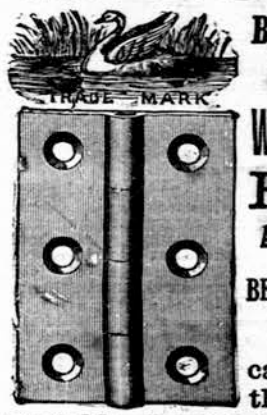

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